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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE THE COMMON CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

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To spend that shortness basely were too long."*

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(NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 485).**

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Notes and Comments.

"The Empress of Ireland."

On May 29th "The Empress of Ireland" sank in the St. Lawrence, and over 1,000 lives have been lost. Once again a great tragedy brings home the nearness of the unseen, and once again all nations and classes are drawn together in a common bond of sympathy and of awe. The great mass of unknown passengers, the officers and rank and file of the Salvation Army on board, the few others whose names stand out, men and women alike, were betrayed into no unworthiness by the awful suddenness of their trial. One vivid flash lights up the whole. Mr. Laurence Irving, in his last great act, may be taken as the type of those of whose last moments—may be equally noble—no record has remained. Replying to one who offered him help, Mr. Irving said: "Look after yourself first, old man, but God will bless you all the same." Then, as it is believed, he rendered up his chance of life to die with his wife, and the two went down together.

While Suffragists are still mourning the loss of Mr. Stead in "The Titanic" only two years ago, they suffer now a new sorrow in the death of Mr. Irving, who was also a brave champion of their cause.

The Channing Arnold Case.

The English Review of this month publishes Mr. Wilson's article on the Channing Arnold case, to which he referred our readers in his letter of last week. Mr. Wilson not only presents the case for Mr. Arnold in considerable detail, but he calls attention again to the wrongs of the little child Aina. While Suffragists as such are not concerned with certain of the points Mr. Wilson raises, it is impossible for them to read this, or any other report of the circumstances bearing upon the Arnold case, without feeling grave uneasiness about that which most closely concerns them—the children of the Empire. Such uneasiness as this can only be set at rest, if indeed this may be, after a full inquiry as to the state of the law in India in regard to the children who have a claim to the protection of the flag. If such an impartial and deliberate examination of the facts as all fair-minded persons must desire, should reveal that a standard of law or of custom is tolerated which is dishonouring to our rulers and dishonouring to all women who acquiesce in it, then let public opinion be roused, as once or twice in a generation it can be roused, and let no considerations of expediency prevent the sweeping away for ever of such laws or such customs.

The Amending Bill.

The following pregnant questions appear in *The Irish Citizen* of May 30th:—

"The Bill for the Better Government of Ireland (by men) is on its way to the Statute Book. The No. 2 Bill for the Better Government of Ireland is to be presented in the House of Lords on or about June 22nd. Will that second Bill prove more worthy of its title than the first? Will it ordain that, as part of the Irish settlement, the women of Ireland shall be empowered to vote for whatever assembly is set up in this country? Will it also order that, in any referendum on the fate of Ulster, the women of Ulster as well as the men shall be consulted?"

Adapting the words of Father O'Flynn to their own case, Irishwomen are asking, "Cannot the women be Irishmen too?"

Loyalty to the Party.

The Women's Liberal Federation holds its Annual Council in the Queen's Hall, on June 9th, 10th, and 11th, and the following resolution will be brought forward at it by Miss Alison Garland (North St. Pancras):—

"That in order to ensure that the next Parliament shall contain a majority of members pledged to vote for the enfranchisement of women, this Council urges all Liberal women to help only those Liberal candidates who fulfil this condition."

Few things will be of greater service not only to the Women's Suffrage movement, but also to the Liberal Party, than the carrying of this resolution by the W.L.F. Its terms are moderate, but it means much. On the one hand some women are resorting to violence which lowers them and lowers public life. On the other hand some women indulge a criminal apathy in regard to the great causes which alone give value to human existence. Where does hope lie? It lies with those who, seeing the right, keep their temper and their dignity, but strike hard for that right. Such are the strength of any party. The Liberal Party needs their help if it is to be saved.

Policewomen.

Lord Henry Bentinck's proposal, made in Committee on the Criminal Justice Administration Bill, that the police authorities of all large towns in this country should be compelled by law to appoint some policewomen, gives an impetus towards a much-needed reform. Lady Darwin deals with the subject in *The Nineteenth Century and After*, and the Criminal Law Amendment Committee propose to discuss it at a meeting in Caxton Hall, on Friday afternoon, June 19th, when Miss Ashton will be among the speakers.

Women and the Legal Profession.

An anonymous solicitor writes to *The Times* in considerable perturbation, because Lord Haldane has announced that the Prime Minister and the Law Officers of the Crown are in favour of the principle of allowing women to practise as solicitors. "Solicitors," we are told, "are asking themselves why the Government should suddenly take this interest in their profession." The anonymous one does not think the time is opportune—competition is heavy and the public are showing a disconcerting reluctance to enter into litigation. He inclines to blame the high fees of the barristers for "killing the goose that lays the golden egg." We are tempted to an unsavoury illustration—for, indeed, this gentleman reminds us of one of a group of grey wood lice wont to shelter under a bit of rotten wood and suddenly disturbed by the sunlight. His profession exists for the "goose" public, not the goose for it, and women have been geese in the past, and men solicitors, but the old order changes.

"The Times" and the Wisdom of Statesmanship.

The Times issues of June 1st and 2nd are interesting documents for students of human nature. On June 1st that journal gives a whole column (headed "Whitsuntide in Ulster") to the views of "a visitor" to Belfast, who is sorely distressed that Mr. Asquith could not be present in Ulster to see, among other things, the striking tribute of welcome to Sir E. Carson. "No one met him but the working-people, who came of their own accord." These "working people," we are told, "were satisfied" with shouting, firing revolver shots, and seeing "some 'votes for women' fanatics almost torn to pieces by a crowd of mill girls." "One of the Suffragists was stripped to her skin." After this it is not surprising to learn that the demonstration "was almost savage in its intensity." On June 2nd, in large type, with eye-compelling headlines, appears a whole column on the leader page headed "Militant Crime" (and Arson, &c., &c.) giving in minute detail particulars of the act of arson at Wargrave, of which militant Suffragists have been guilty. A page or two later, under the sunny heading, "A Whitsun Holiday in Ulster," appears, "they (the people of Ulster) are prepared to set up a government of their own. That is why they have raised an army." And "I was shown with immense pride a plate that has been struck for the use of motors which took part in the gun-running at Larne." All this is crowned with a choice little leaderette on June 2nd, headed, "Arson and Politics," with the following illuminating statement: "We report the crimes of Suffragists, as we report other crimes; but we have little space for the restatement of arguments for or against a cause which is not urgent . . . there is one paramount issue, of far greater importance than any other occupying the time and taxing the wit of all parties in Parliament . . . to refuse to recognise this is to display, not the wisdom of statesmanship, but the petulance of children." To us it seems that arson, on behalf of the rights of thirteen million unenfranchised women, or illegal gun-running for the sake of a million men of Ulster, are neither in themselves convincing arguments. It is for quite other reasons the cause of the thirteen million women appears to us a paramount issue which should be occupying the time of all parties in Parliament, for that way the wisdom of statesmanship lies.

Miss Ashton's Letters in "The Manchester Guardian."

Miss Ashton's letter in *The Manchester Guardian* last week on the habit authorities are allowing to grow upon them of penalising all women for the offences of some, calls attention none too soon to this weak and paltry abuse of power. It is noteworthy that it should appear simultaneously with a letter from Mrs. Besant in *The Times* on the government of India, in which she speaks of "Russian methods used by free England

and the forfeiture of the freedom of all law-abiding people because a few desperadoes have committed crimes." Miss Ashton's letter called forth an earnest remonstrance from a gentleman who feared she showed an unseemly reluctance to assist the authorities in maintaining order; but her reply to this special pleading is quite sufficiently convincing for reasonable persons (and surely there remain such among both sexes?): "When men offend, either no general penalty is exacted, or it is exacted of all men and women alike. When some women offend, men are not penalised at all, but all women are." While indeed, the lawless words and actions of some men are frankly licensed, the lawless words and actions of some women are clumsily, even savagely revenged, by depriving law-abiding women of the few rights they possess.

A Photographic Solution.

It is a grave matter with which Miss Ashton deals, but a delightful touch of humour is introduced into it, by the fact that Miss Ashton's contention receives unexpected support—somewhat equivocal it may be granted—from a lady correspondent in *The Anti-Suffrage Review*. "I wonder whether it would be possible," she writes, "for us to obtain entrance (i.e., to the public galleries) by showing our 'Anti' badge and a photograph, with the signatures of one of the heads of your Committee?" . . . "I had most particularly wished to go to the National Portrait Gallery for a sight of special pictures, and, of course, had to suffer for the guilt of the person whose ideals and whose deeds I abhor. This does not seem fair on us, as we women are powerless to prevent such deeds, if the men cannot keep the doers in order." Lords Curzon and Wear- dale, who are doubtless the heads of Committee referred to, will have an interesting if somewhat busy summer, assuring themselves that each photograph is an authentic presentment of a corresponding lady, and she "soundly saved," not a kind of bogus article with merely a deceitful veneer of "Antism" upon her, or perchance a vulgar autograph hunter. A nice point will also arise in regard to even quite an Anti Anti, who has obliged her men friends by signing the British Covenant. For each signatory solemnly declares, that should the Home Rule Bill pass into law she holds herself "justified in taking or supporting any action that may be effective to prevent its being put into operation." Of course, it would not seem that injuring a Bellini would assist the cause of the Unionists, but women are queer excitable creatures, and one might be found who thought she could do service in this way. It is all very perplexing, but the lady has quite a legitimate grievance.

The Crown and the Right of Petition.

We have received several letters in regard to our note on "The Crown" in last week's issue, which pressure upon space and other considerations make it impossible to publish. Some attack, some commend the position adopted in that note. Those who attack do so on unfounded assumptions. We have nowhere stated that women do not possess a right of petition to the King, nor that the exercise of that alleged right is necessarily an act of disrespect. We have expressly refrained from stating either of these things. The acts of disrespect referred to are not such as the writers of the attacking letters seem to suppose. We will mention two, both of which took place after the W.S.P.U. deputation, but in connection with it. They were the disturbance created in His Majesty's Theatre when the King was present, and the terms of reference to the Crown, together with the demonstrations of the audience, at the Knightsbridge Hotel meeting the following week. As *Votes For Women* has justly recognised, our monarchy is a constitutional monarchy, and the King behaves therefore, in accordance with the Constitution when he acts upon the advice of his Ministers, and he is entitled to that personal respect which constitutional usage accords to him.

The Police and the W.S.P.U. Deputation.

Several statements from eye witnesses and others have appeared, to the effect that the police treated the W.S.P.U. deputation to the King with unnecessary, and, indeed, with deliberate violence. The imagination becomes inflamed at the thought of a few hundred women, some of them weak and ill, pitted against over a thousand trained men, many mounted and armed with truncheons. But in this, as always, it is the truth which should prevail. We hope, therefore, that a full inquiry will be made, for, seriously disquieting as some of the accounts are, it is not possible to form a final judgment upon the evidence at present before the public.

Political Notes.

DIVORCE LAW REFORM.

The text has now been issued of the Matrimonial Causes Bill, introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Gorrell.

"This Bill," a memorandum points out, is "based on recommendations common to the Majority and Minority Reports of the Royal Commission on Divorce." Its first clause establishes the equality of the sexes with regard to divorce:—

"Any married person may apply to the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to dissolve his or her marriage on the ground that since the celebration thereof the other party thereto has committed adultery."

Among the causes for which a marriage may be declared null and void are:—

"(1) That the defendant was at the time of marriage of unsound mind or in a state of incipient mental unsoundness, which has become definite within six months of the marriage, or was at the time of the marriage subject to epilepsy or to recurrent fits of insanity.

"(2) That the defendant was at the time of marriage suffering from venereal disease in a communicable form."

A decree of judicial separation may be pronounced on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

LORD LYTTON AND MR. P. W. WILSON AT THE LONDON SOCIETY'S RECEPTION.

Lord Lytton and Mr. P. W. Wilson were among the speakers at a crowded reception held by the London Society on May 29th, at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

Lord Lytton gave an interesting account of the debate in the House of Lords on Lord Selborne's Bill. It might not appear at first that a debate on such a question in the Upper House was of such very great moment, but it had to be remembered that since votes for women could only be obtained by Act of Parliament, it was just as important to educate the Upper as the Lower House in this matter. The debate on Lord Selborne's Bill had undoubtedly done much in this direction. It had let in light upon one of the darkest corners of England, and it was no small matter to get 250 Peers gathered together in one room to hear this question discussed.

Lord Lytton referred to the attack made upon the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies by Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and said that no one who had read the correspondence between Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Humphry Ward in *The Times* could suppose that the former had an intention of compromising. There never could be any agreement between Suffragists and Anti-suffragists, except upon according to women full political representation.

No one was sanguine enough to suppose that Women's Suffrage would be obtained from this Parliament or this Government. The historian of the future would be bound to say that Mr. Asquith's Government had had a great opportunity of settling a question which was causing great discontent and disorder, and that they deliberately refused that opportunity and perpetuated the disorder. The only satisfaction in looking forward to the future was that we could not possibly have a Government which was more unsatisfactory in its attitude to the Suffrage question than the present Government. Which-ever party was in power, Suffragists ought not to depart from the point at which they had all arrived, viz., that the Government must bring in a Suffrage measure.

Mr. P. W. Wilson said that the demand for Women's Suffrage was an exceedingly important and, in some cases, an exceedingly embarrassing factor of the political situation. He referred to the movements inside the Liberal Party in support of Women's Suffrage, the alliance between Suffragists and the Labour Party, and the consequent loss to the Liberal and Conservative Parties of some of the most vigorous of their supporters. The association of the unrest in the economic area with the unrest in the women's movement would, if continued, involve a very serious menace to the Liberal and Conservative Parties.

Mr. Wilson spoke of the inconsistency of Mrs. Humphry Ward's attempt to form a Parliamentary Advisory Committee of women. If there were a statutory committee of women at Westminster it would develop personalities to whom it would be impossible to refuse a seat in Parliament. Nor would it be possible to say that women were to have votes for local parliaments and not for the Imperial Parliament, unless the Imperial Parliament were to be debarred from dealing with domestic legislation. He believed there was a strong feeling

among the general public in favour of having the Suffrage question settled. There was a feeling that the Government had not treated the women fairly. He held that the Liberal Party would be well advised to support Women's Suffrage:—

(1) Because it was impossible to get that simplification of the franchise which the Liberal Party desired without the inclusion of women.

(2) Because further progress with Scottish and Welsh Home Rule depends on agreement on Women's Suffrage.

(3) Because, from a Liberal standpoint, it is dangerous to leave Women's Suffrage an open question for the Conservative Party, who are likely to give a less democratic measure of enfranchisement than the Liberals would desire.

The powerful reasons against the adoption of the Suffrage question by the Liberal Party were Mr. Asquith, Mr. Harcourt, and Mr. Pease. But "directly you get a cause being decided on personal grounds, you may be sure that the cause is won, because the personal interests wane."

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT ROME.

At the close of the sessions of the International Council of Women Workers, a Congress arranged by the National Council of Women of Italy was held in Rome, and attended by many of the foreign delegates. One of the most interesting sections was that dealing with the employments and official positions open to women. In most countries only the lower positions in the Government service are open to women, and even in these they are usually paid at a lower rate than men. Russia seems to stand out as a country where women's services in connection with the public health are appreciated, Dr. Chabanoff reporting that there are 2,603 women doctors in the service of the Zemstvo, or rural communes, and that in St. Petersburg 37,500 school children are under the care of women doctors, as compared with 15,000 under men. Resolutions were passed by this section urging the opening of all employments to women; equal pay for equal work; and the granting of the Parliamentary vote to women to safeguard their interests. Several speakers drew attention to the danger of laws restricting women's work—so-called "protective" legislation—if such restrictions were not also imposed on men's work.

Interesting discussions also took place on various questions connected with the protection of children and young girls.

MISS COURTNEY AND THE ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS.

The following very important letter from the Hon. Secretary of the N.U.W.S.S. to the Editor of *The Anti-Suffrage Review* has been refused admission to the columns of that organ:—

"SIR,—In the April issue of the *Anti-Suffrage Review* an article appears in which accusations of dishonesty in their attitude towards militancy are brought against Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Royden, and other members of the N.U.W.S.S. Mrs. Fawcett and Miss Royden need no defence from me. Nor would I be concerned to defend myself from so monstrous a charge, were it not that the following statement, which is attributed to me, is placed in inverted commas:—

"They (the National Union) did not adopt militant tactics, because they had never paid."

"Nothing could more grossly misrepresent my views on the use of violence. I believe, indeed, that nothing worth having has ever been gained by violence; but I am opposed to militancy not because it never pays, but because to attempt to gain the vote for women by the use of force seems to me the contradiction of all that Suffragists stand for—the belief that the world is governed, not by physical force, but by the force of ideas.

"I must therefore request the writer of the article to give me his authority for what is represented to be a statement of mine.—Yours, &c., K. D. COURTNEY, Hon. Secretary, N.U.W.S.S."

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

The South London Hospital for Women has just issued its Report for 1913. It will be remembered that the objects of this Hospital are:—

(1) To meet the great and growing demand on the part of women for medical treatment by members of their own sex.

(2) To provide, in addition to ordinary hospital accommodation, private wards for women of limited means at an inclusive charge of from one to three guineas a week.

(3) To afford further scope for post graduate training for medical women.

In connection with the Hospital, a Professional and Business Women's League has been started, with the object of endowing or supporting one or more beds in the private wards, for the use of its members, who will in consequence of this endowment be enabled to obtain private treatment either free, or at a reduction suitable to their circumstances. It consists of:—

(1) Members who will pay a *minimum* subscription of 2s. 6d. per annum. (It is hoped that members earning good salaries will subscribe more.)

(2) Associates, who although they will not benefit, are interested in the scheme and willing to subscribe to the League.

Its Secretary is Miss Castello, 29, Bramham Gardens, S.W.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

U.S. A.

The Woman's Journal informs us that the Judiciary Committee has at length "reported out" the amendment to the United States Constitution, forbidding disenfranchisement on account of sex. This is a distinct victory. As explained in *THE COMMON CAUSE* (Christmas number), the Judiciary Committee has never before during its twenty years existence, found time to report either favourably or unfavourably upon the question of Woman Suffrage, and it was on this account that Suffragists were anxious to secure a special committee to do the work in place of the overworked Judiciary Committee, a proposal strongly opposed by Anti-suffragists and never carried into effect. As the House of Representatives cannot vote upon the amendment to the Constitution (i.e., the proposal for nationwide Suffrage) until the Judiciary Committee has sent out its report, the point is of great importance to Suffragists.

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

During the Colorado strike the women of Denver gave clear proof that their power was greater as voters than it could possibly have been if they had had to rely on indirect influence. On the outbreak of violence they acted in the most prompt and determined, but at the same time perfectly restrained manner. They made no threats, but simply waited in the Governor's house and outside it until he had sent for Federal troops to end the bloodshed in the coal districts, and learnt that these were on the way.

Now, after a thorough investigation of the conditions in the mines, the women have decided that the militia must not return to the strike area, and that the employers have shown themselves so brutal and unscrupulous in their conduct that they are unfit to control the mines. They have therefore demanded that as the Governor has unlimited police power, he should use it to seize the mines, which are owned by the State and held by the coal corporations on long leases, and that the State should work the mines, employing Union men.

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Correspondence.

THE CHANNING ARNOLD CASE.

MADAM,—A letter from Mr. David Wilson recently appeared in *THE COMMON CAUSE*, and an article dealing with some points raised by that letter. Mr. Wilson's letter was answered in *The Times* (May 15th) by Sir H. Thirkell White (late Lt.-Governor of Burma), one who was deeply interested in the welfare and protection of women and children, and questions of social morality. I do not propose to touch any of the points met by his letter. Still, I wish to ask how Mr. Wilson could fairly expect a society law abiding to attempt to prevent any man meeting publicly the very grave and disgraceful charges publicly brought against him by such means as are provided by law. Not to care about the charges, not to try and clear themselves, would indeed be shameful. The law may be imperfect or faulty and require much attention, but to refuse the protection afforded by a public trial to any man, to deny his right to be judged, or ask that the ordinary processes shall be altered to meet particular cases, is another matter. It is also one of the things we complain bitterly about with regard to women. We ask for the same justice for all—the same treatment for women or men, good or bad, including not only Mr. Arnold, but Mr. Andrew and Capt. Finnie. Our business seems to be with the mother and child. It does not appear from Mr. David Wilson's letter than any further action has been taken with regard to the child. Was the mother prosecuted for selling her, or is it easy to evade the laws on this subject in Burma, or in England for that matter? Did the mother knowingly hand her over to a life of degradation, and if so, has she been punished? These are our interests, and these cases must be full of difficulty.

Let us accept the defence, and argue from that. A Malay, or partly Malay, woman handed over her eleven-year-old daughter to another woman. She was very poor, and her husband, a bad character, in gaol. Mr. McCormick's defence was that he bought the girl from this other woman, who was hiring her out to the coolie labour force, and placed her with his servant's wife, and treated her for disease. Was this second woman prosecuted? Sixteen, not eleven, is the age of consent in Burma—equivalent to eighteen in England—and in this Burma is ahead of England. If the defence was true, the child was even more wronged than we believed. Did the mother consent, and has the child been given back to that mother? One might deal with point after point. But I will only make a few brief comments to show the difficulties of dealing with such cases. There is nothing inherently improbable in Mr. McCormick's defence. Planters are held responsible for the health of their labour force in most parts. Estates provide medicine—sometimes a medical book. Coolies expect and ask to be doctored. Young assistants, just out from public schools, are requested to come down and see sick men, women, and babies, to prescribe for horrible sores, as well as internal complaints, and even in cases of difficult confinement. It is to their credit that they rarely refuse to place this small store of knowledge, or common sense, or kindly ignorance at the sufferers' disposal. The doctor often lives miles away, and in scattered districts usually visits the estates in turn. He is only sent for in urgent cases, as he may be visiting distant estates, possibly on foot.

In thinking of the sale of children one must realise the difficulty of drawing a line between dowry and sale in countries where the bride is very young and money always passes from the family of the bridegroom to that of the bride—complicated still further among the lower classes by a disregard of any marriage ceremony or formalities at all; also the frequency of adoption, as alleged in this case by the women. But while it is quite common to see Indian girls of fourteen, fifteen, or even twelve with babies, Malays and Burmese marry between sixteen and twenty, and a girl of sixteen would be well aware that her property is entirely her own. Once she were in possession, she would not give it up to any husband—were it money, jewels, land, or trade. In this respect her position is better than that of her English sisters. She is also no man's chattel, to deal with as he pleases, like her Indian and Chinese, and—shall I add?—English sisters. No man may beat her, kick her, or maltreat her, either by law or social custom.

With regard to the hearing of cases in Court. We can only accept the fact that this case was heard in private if it is proved that the Magistrate cleared the Court—a thing I have never heard of. Cases in remote districts would be heard in one of the open rooms of the Government office, with doors leading on to a verandah on two sides, and the Treasury, with its ordinary iron safe, would be the next similar room. A policeman walks up and down, requesting everyone with perfect impartiality to move on or "go away." It is quite simple to move on into the Court. If he thinks it possible to do so unobserved, the policeman usually tries to extort a small bribe from his countrymen. Every native understands this, and though it is known to be illegal it is the immemorial custom of the East. It can, however, be alleged as a reason for not attending Court if the witness did not wish to be there. Where time does not exist, as we understand it, and no one keeps an appointment at any particular hour, a reason for not being present in Court is frequently needed to avoid getting into trouble.

Apologising for so long a letter.

KATHERINE H. VENNING.

MADAM,—As one who feels strongly for Mr. Arnold and his noble protest, let me say *The Times* would no doubt insert a well-worded letter or article.

I understand that all that has been sent are a few letters too libellous to print with safety. However strongly one may feel, one must use judgment in advocating right.

Did Mr. D. A. Wilson's letter do so?

F. R. HOOPER.

AN INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE.

MADAM,—Members of the New Constitutional Society are opposed to all methods of violence, whether used by Suffragists or Anti-suffragists; but they desire to draw attention to the very serious situation which will be created if men occupying responsible positions are allowed to suggest the possibility of lynch law in this country. Mr. Hopkins, at Bow Street, used the following words when addressing a woman who had received a blow on the jaw: "Some day the exasperated crowd will break into

a procession of militants, and then what will happen to you women nobody knows. For the moment you have to thank the police for being alive. You owe them a debt of gratitude." Many persons unaccustomed to legal phraseology might have been led to infer that he considered the lynching of Suffragists almost permissible. Fortunately for us, the average citizen is friendly, and "plain clothes men" and hooligans are in a minority; otherwise, as the closing of certain museums to all women except by special permit proves that it is as impossible to guess at a woman's opinions from her appearance as it would be to judge of a man's, such careless utterances on the part of our legal luminaries are calculated to create a grave danger to all women, who are just as much entitled to a police protection which they pay for as men are.

The result of this thoughtless attitude on the part of certain educated men is already showing itself in inept, but none the less mischievous, paragraphs appearing in the more irresponsible newspapers. For instance, *The People*, May 24th, prints the following: "What would be much better would be to leave the people to deal with these human freaks. . . . It is time the people themselves took these women in hand and dealt with them vigorously"; and *The Evening Standard*, May 25th: "Wherever any of these women be found, let all the people be agreed to jeer, pelt, beat, and otherwise maltreat them."

Now, I submit that the repetition of such incitement to outrage is calculated to bring about a state of things similar to that which leads up to negro lynchings in America, and whatever our views on the Suffrage may be, we cannot desire that "Votes for Women" should be brought about by the perpetration of some disgustingly savage murder which would be an indelible stain on the annals of this unfortunate country.

RUTH C. BENTINCK.

WOMEN IN DIOCESAN SYNODS.

MADAM,—The Bishop of Chichester has recently seen fit to revive the Diocesan Synod after an interval of about seven hundred years, and at the first General Synod, held at the Brighton Dome on May 12th, the members drew up the constitution.

An amendment to omit the word "male" in a regulation that "the lay representatives shall be male confirmed members of the Church of England" was moved by the Rev. Vicars A. Boyle, Vicar of Portslade, and lost by a majority estimated at about ten votes to one.

"From the beginning," the *Sussex Daily News* informs us, "it was clear there was no hope of the inclusion of women . . . it was perfectly obvious that the majority was overwhelming."

As a protest against this retrograde action of the Synod, I have felt obliged to send the accompanying letter to the Diocesan Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society, as I am a member of the Executive Committee.

L. J. CHURCHMAN.

"DEAR SIR,—I am writing to ask you to lay my resignation before the members of the C.E.T.S. Diocesan Committee at their next meeting. It is with great regret that I take this step, but after the very determined manner in which the members of the Diocesan Synod have thrown out the proposal to admit women as representatives, I feel compelled to protest against a step which I consider must prove, in the long run, disastrous to the Church."

"My decision to take this step was greatly strengthened on reading in the *Sussex Daily News* of the frivolous way in which the question was discussed. For many years the debates in the House of Commons on the subject of Women's Enfranchisement were a standing disgrace, owing to the levity with which they were conducted, but at present so great is the change of opinion on the part of all thoughtful members, that a Suffrage debate, whether in the House of Lords or in the House of Commons, is carried on with the gravity and decorum which the subject demands."

"Not so in the Diocesan Synod, however. The *Sussex Daily News* informs us that 'seldom in a secular audience are such peals of laughter heard'; 'the Dome seemed to shake under a tempest of merriment'; 'the Synod laughed as if it were composed of a huge crowd of happy schoolboys.'"

"If churchmen do not soon learn to treat the Woman's Movement more seriously, they will find themselves in a position similar to that of the two great political parties; that is to say, churchwomen will cease from all Church work for the present, and will confine themselves to Suffrage propaganda only. As a non-militant Suffragist, I can see no other way of making an effective protest than by withdrawing from Church work for the present.—Sincerely yours,

"L. J. CHURCHMAN."

SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

MADAM,—In *THE COMMON CAUSE*, May 1st, is inserted a little note about the Swedish elections and the attitude of the Swedish N.W.S.A. towards them, which in some points needs correction. The resolution on tactics, accepted by our central board, was so worded: "As the question of Women's Suffrage will not come into consideration at these elections"—(it must be remembered that the April elections were quite *extra ordinem*—our ordinary elections are to be held as usual this autumn)—"the N.W.S.A. does not, as a body, take any part in them."

Our Association has no authority to permit or forbid its members, as private individuals, to do about the elections just as they like; the import of the resolution was solely that no election campaign was to be arranged and paid by the Association. If the members wanted to do election work, they must do it at their own expense, or on the expense of their party organisation.

It is a complete misunderstanding that this attitude "may have the lamentable effect of postponing our enfranchisement for many years." The circumstance of Mr. Staaff being in power or not makes no other difference than that if he were, the question of Women's Suffrage would come before Parliament as a Government Bill; as it is now it will come as a motion by the Liberal Party. In both cases it is at the mercy of the first Chamber; the motion now will fall upon their votes, quite as would have fallen a Liberal Government Bill. As long as our first Chamber possesses an absolute veto against any Bill which is not to the taste of its permanent Conservative majority, our only hope of getting political Suffrage is that the Conservative Party may change its attitude towards our Cause. The action of many Conservative Suffragists in the campaign during last autumn for national defence—they have, as far as I know,

taken no part in the late elections—was stimulated by the hope that this action might urge their Party to revise its position. I am sorry to say that, as yet, we have seen no visible sign of relaxed opposition from the Conservative Party; but the coming Parliamentary debate will show.

Lund, Sweden, May 9th, 1914.

ANNA WICKSELL.

FLOGGING CLAUSES.

MADAM,—I must support Mrs. Macleod Cavey in her protest against your "deploring of the flogging clauses." Repulsive as is the thought of such mental and physical pain alike to victim and executioner, I cannot but feel that to leave this punishment on our Statute Book will have a deterrent effect. As Mrs. Macleod Cavey says, physical pain is the sole way to touch these appalling monsters. It must be remembered that they often inflict every manner of corporal suffering, including the whip, on their wretched victims—that they often delight in cruelty. It is, no doubt, possible that they are insane, but likewise possible that the dread of personal suffering, even that of beating, may help to restrain them—may deter them from becoming fiends. Men and women are not born seducers and procurers. I think the appeal to their not "being beyond pity and hope" is sentimental and emotional. They require *treatment*—even drastic treatment. Far be it from me to assert that they are beyond pity and hope *eternally*; but temporally their case is almost, if not altogether, hopeless. Our business is to hinder others, by every means in our power, from becoming like unto them. We must "wrong the wronger till he (or she) render right." There is a sternness in God as stern and terrible as the lash that rebukes our squeamishness. We, too, can punish in kindness and righteousness. Did not the Archbishop of Canterbury undertake to wield the lash himself, if no one else would do so? I feel sure that there are good men and women who would also do so, not in vindictiveness, but in a righteous hope that thereby they were saving hundreds of girls from the most diabolical injury that one human being can inflict on another.

MABEL FITZROY HECHT.

[We cannot find the reference, but believe Mrs. Fitzroy Hecht does an injustice to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The offer she refers to was made in the House of Commons. It is worth noticing that nearly all those who have been engaged in Abolitionist and Vigilance work were opposed to the flogging clauses.—ED., C.C.]

ANTI-SUFFRAGIST STATEMENTS.

MADAM,—May I comment briefly on Mrs. Gladstone Solomon's answer, in your issue of May 29th, to a former letter of mine criticising her statements at Salisbury?

(1) I had not disputed the anxiety of Australian politicians about the birth-rate there; but Mrs. Solomon in her speech spoke of the small birth-rate and the consequent anxiety as one of the bad results of giving women the vote. Consequently, she was challenged afterwards to say whether the birth-rate had not *risen* in Australia since women had the vote, and was understood to answer, "No, it has fallen." She says in her letter that she did not say it had either risen or fallen. So she really left this direct question unanswered. Why?

(2) It is a relief to find I had not misheard Mrs. Solomon's statistics as to the amazing number of Bills introduced into the Californian Legislature since women had the vote. She says that 3,887 Bills were brought in during the 1913 session. And this she held up to her audience as an awful example of what happens in a country where women are allowed a hand in the Government. But we can take heart of grace when we find, from a list published in October, 1913, that *only sixteen of these measures were endorsed by the women voters of the State*. These sixteen were all passed by the Legislature of men and women, and were all concerned with the betterment of social and moral conditions. So the warning of the example loses its points when all the facts are stated.

(3) Mrs. Solomon's third paragraph really does nothing to remove the regrettable impression she made that she treated with contempt the opinion of the British Medical Association on the causes (other than ignorance) of the waste of infant life among us. As that was the point of my criticism, I will not follow Mrs. Solomon into the other issues which she raises, because I feel they are far too important to be dealt with in a few words at the end of a letter.

HELEN M. BAGNALL, Chairman of Salisbury W.S.S.

[This correspondence is now closed.—ED., C.C.]

AN APPEAL TO WOMEN TEACHERS.

MADAM,—May we appeal through your paper to all women teachers who are entitled to vote to support Miss Phipps, B.A., Swansea Girls' Secondary Schools, who is a candidate for the vacancy on the Executive of the National Union of Teachers, in place of Mr. Evan David (deceased)?

Miss Phipps is a strong supporter of Suffrage and an advocate for equal pay; so that although she has the sympathy of the women teachers in her district, we wish to secure her the votes of women teachers in other districts to counteract the influence of hostile men voters. All women teachers who joined the N.U.T. before last November are entitled to vote for Miss Phipps, and we would earnestly request them to use their vote for the better representation of women's claims on the Executive. As an able and respected head mistress of long experience, Miss Phipps will be able to render invaluable service to women teachers if she is successful in her candidature.

Voting papers will be sent out on June 8th, to be returned by June 12th.

R. M. SCHENK (Hon. Press Secretary, Swansea District).

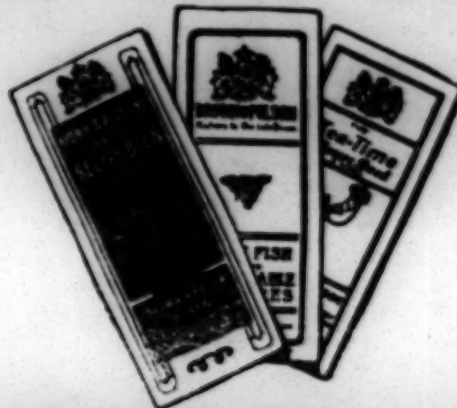
N. GRIFFITHS JONES (Secretary, Swansea Society, N.U.W.S.S.).

MR. MASTERMAN AT NEWPORT.

With reference to the report in last week's COMMON CAUSE of the Ipswich by-election and Mr. Masterman's record, the Hon. Press Secretary of the Newport Society writes to point out that Mr. Masterman's stay in that town in December last was not long enough to allow of his receiving the deputation from the Society which wished to wait on him.

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WIND AND TIDE.

By E. RENTOUL ESLER.

Author of "The Wardlaws," "The Trackless Way," "The Way they Loved at Grimpat," "A Maid of the Manse," &c.

SYNOPSIS.

Kate Burnsley is the daughter of a rough Irish farmer, but her mother had been brought up in a refined and cultured home, and had only married Burnsley because her father, the Rev. John Moffatt, was reduced to poverty. On her mother's death, Kate takes her place as mistress of the farm, and performs her duties well, but she is in thoroughly uncongenial surroundings. Everything in the house that stirs her imagination, that seems beautiful, has come to Kate from her mother's people. Kate worships her brother Neil, who is training as a solicitor, and resents the admiration of Dick Nelson, a handsome but rough young man, who is obliged to work on her father's farm, because his people had wasted away all their possessions while he was still a child. Biddy Doyle, who comes in to "lend a hand" in the kitchen, has a great admiration for Dick, and, deeply as she is devoted to Kate, rather resents her attitude towards the young man.

Neil comes home for a short holiday, and brother and sister plan out a delightful future together. Her brother's companionship makes Richard Nelson's wooing all the more repugnant to Kate. One day, however, on her way home from market, she is rescued by Nelson from a mad dog, and in the first grateful consciousness of deliverance allows him to kiss her, but as soon as she recovers herself she repulses him. He leaves her in anger but comes to see her the next day.

CHAPTER V.

"AY I come in, Kate?"



The voice came through the open window. The girl was ironing with her back to it. She swung round, as if a whip had struck her, looked Nelson in the face, and resumed her work without answering.

"There is something I want to speak to you about very particularly." He pronounced the last word "parteecklarly," but why should one reproduce verbal peculiarities of which both speaker and auditor are unconscious?

"My brother Ben has written to say he has found a good opening for me, and there will be a good salary, if I am up to the work."

No answer from the person addressed, unless the clang of her iron on the metal stand was an answer.

She wore a loose blouse, and a short, print skirt with a flounce at the bottom; her apron of checked muslin was trimmed with lace.

Her face was paler than it had been, and her closed lips had a grim look. As she stood with her hand resting on the iron, her figure had something tense in it, as if wrath thrilled within her like an aching nerve.

"I thought I would come and tell you," the man faltered.

"And I thought I told you never to come within a mile of me."

"You did, but I thought it right, before going away, to say where I was going."

"You thought it right!" She resumed her work, after these words of ineffable contempt.

He edged nearer to her. "Kate, I am sorry," he whispered.

She turned fiercely. "Will you go away?" she cried.

"Yes, I'll go; but I want to say first that if you will promise to remember me, to marry me—"

"Marry you! Heaven, what have I done that I must listen to this man? I would not marry you if I had to beg my bread, and you were king of all this world."

"I would try to make you happy, to be worthy of you, if you would give me a chance. Why, Kate, you could make anything of me if only you would be kind."

"I was kind to you once for a moment, but never again."

"I am sorry, believe it or not. I am sorry."

"Your sorrow makes no difference," she answered.

"There are people who would like to be loved as I love you," he pleaded. "Why do you hate me; why do you think me so horrible? If you would only lift what is at your feet, and be satisfied! If any one loved me as I love you I would have to love a little in return."

"There is Biddy Doyle," she answered, coldly.

He took no notice of the jibe.

"It was wrong to kiss you against your will, but when one is tempted, being angry, one sometimes does wrong, only to be sorry afterwards. Think it over, and forgive me."

"I will, when you are dead, maybe."

"Kate," he said, in an awed whisper.

"Now take yourself out of my sight, and never let me see you as long as you live."

"You mean that?"

"I do."

Without a word he turned and went across the yard, and out of the gate that led to the high-road, walking slowly, and without looking back.

* * * * *

Two years passed eventlessly, although the record they left on some personal histories was deep enough. Neil Burnsley passed the legal barrier that separated the student of law from the duly qualified practitioner. Biddy Doyle sacrificed the beloved to the lover, married a man who thought there was no woman to compare with her in all the country-side, and prepared, contently enough, to become the prolific mother of many future labourers, and of the patient wives of these.

Kate attained and passed her eighteenth birthday, discovering in the interval what a number of prosaic things build the steps that ascend to the throne of happiness. The pretty home she had thought to share with Neil seemed much further away than in their younger days, when they had built it in imagination together. Both knew

now to a farthing what it costs to start a man in legal business—he being already qualified—what office rents averaged, what was the price of furniture, and how long a man may wait before he is making a livelihood.

There was only one source whence the necessary funds could be drawn—their father—and there was no certainty that he would rise to the occasion. When the subject had been broached, Farmer Burnsley had answered, more than once, that Neil had better remain on with Curtis & McMonagle at a salary, until he had saved enough to launch out for himself. When the two young people had protested, as the young, battling for themselves against paternal tyranny, are wont to do, the farmer grew angry, and blustered. He had said his say. He knew what was what. They could do as they thought best, but it would not be with the help of his money.

The prospect of her life with Neil receded among the grey mists that cover so many youthful hopes; such a home as she had pictured might never be attainable, certainly would not be for many a day. A law clerk's poor lodging in a country town, beautified a little by the trifling extras that would accrue from his salary, while she lived on at Laganside, working as before, that was probably what awaited them.

It was only in the case of Richard Nelson that the unexpected had happened. First, the relative with whom Ben Nelson had been living died, and then it was found he had bequeathed all he possessed to that steady and intelligent young man. Ben thereupon took Dick into partnership with himself, giving him a small share in the profits of the business. Rumours came to Laganside that the business suited Dick, who was proving wonderfully apt in the management of horses, and an excellent judge of these. People began to discover aptitudes in the Nelsons, as frequently happens when such begin to do well for themselves; it was asserted that in a few years they might be very well-to-do. Then disaster, which so often seems to bestride life's boundaries, watching the course of the successful, entered on the proceedings; a fine, young horse, which Ben had secured at a bargain price, killed the latter with a sudden stroke of the hoof, and Dick became sole owner of the posting establishment, and heir to the responsibilities and emoluments of a prosperous business.

Reports were circulated of Dick's great wealth. "He is worth thousands," admiring friends said, exaggerating facts, as is the way of those who like a good story. They would have declared just as readily that the brokers would be in possession of his premises soon had the tide been momentarily against him.

Dick Nelson worth thousands of pounds, and Neil Burnsley could not procure two or three hundred to start him in his career. Life was ironical!

The home at Laganside lost something from its prosperous look, as when flowers lose their first freshness. An unexpressed acerbity seemed to brood over life at the farm, and to reveal itself now and then in a clash of tempers. Neil had come home to talk things over with his father; nothing helpful resulting from the interview, he returned to talk matters over with Curtis & McMonagle.

Kate was at work in the kitchen; she had tidied the place for the evening meal. The porridge for the men's supper was boiling slowly, bursting thick bubbles that emitted a satisfying scent. Kate stood by the hearth, stirring the porridge mechanically. It did not need stirring since it was boiling, but she did it in absence of mind. On the sanded table the bowls were ranged, with jugs of milk down the centre; beside the bowls large teacups stood, for the farm hands had acquired the usage of tea after their porridge. Eugenists said this was bad for them, that tea was a nerve stimulant and not a food, and that people were better who had no nerves to stimulate, but the labourers regarded tea as a luxury, and demanded it.

Suddenly the postman rapped at the door, and handed in two letters, both for Kate.

One was from Neil, the other was in an unfamiliar and poorly-formed hand. Kate forgot the porridge pot, and sat down with a smile to read her brother's letter.

It was not very gay, or very newsy. He had spoken to Curtis & McMonagle about his prospects, and they had indicated various towns in the South as likely to afford him an opening. Then he had suggested that they should keep him on at a salary, for a time, at any rate. They did not need him, but, out of goodwill, had offered him thirty shillings a week, till he looked about and thought out a better plan. He had not closed with the offer, and would not do so till he had been home, and had talked the proposal over with his father and her. He would be glad to get home for a little rest. He was feeling not quite himself, and was beginning to think he might just as well take six months off work now, for all the difference it would make to his future. He knew she would be glad of his company, so he would probably be home in a day or two.

This news cheered Kate, so that the dolorous tone of the letter was lost on her. She put the letter back into its envelope with a smiling sigh, then broke the seal of the other.

"Dear Kate," it began, and she turned to the signature to see who the writer was. When she read the name Richard Nelson, she drew herself up, and her lips lost their smile.

"I have been thinking of writing to you this while past," he

went on, the letters being formed with painstaking flourishes.

"I don't know if you heard that I lost my poor brother last year,

This was a sad trouble, and I don't feel it any the less that his property came to me. He was a kind brother, and I miss him every day.

"I don't know if you care to remember that I was very fond of you when we parted. I am the same still. A man like me does not change, so I write to say that I am not as poor a match now as I would have been once, and that if you could think of me I would try to make you happy. If your father would care to come over to see me and my place, I think he would find everything to his satisfaction. I am not able to write all I would like to say, but if it is any pleasure to you to know that I love you dearly, that you may believe without any words of mine.—Yours, as always,

"RICHARD NELSON."

Kate folded the sheet, and laid it among the canisters and tins above the fireplace. Neil's letter was placed inside her blouse.

There were papers of sunflower seeds and nasturtium drying on the kitchen mantelpiece; she left this, her first definite offer of marriage, among them for three days, then she replied. She had not mentioned the letter to her father; she did not regard it as a compliment to be boasted about.

"Dear Mr. Nelson," she wrote, coldly. "It is very kind of you to want to marry me, now that you are so well-to-do, but I am not of the same mind at all. I do not care for you; never did and never shall.—Yours truly,

"KATHERINE BURNSLEY."

She was not fully satisfied with this, and when she had sealed the envelope, she bethought her that she might have said a kind word or two about Ben, but she pouted her lip, thrust one shoulder high, and so disposed of the momentary compunction.

Two days later Nelson's second letter arrived. Kate knew the writing now, and opened the letter with unsympathetic fingers. The contents were brief.

"I suppose you do not know that there has been a mortgage on Laganside for several years, and that two hundred pounds were borrowed in the last three years for Neil's expenses. That sum my brother Ben lent, and since his death I bought the earlier mortgage, so that the whole amount is owing to me now. My people had trouble with a mortgage once, so I know what it might mean. This may make some difference in your views about me."

"Not the slightest," Kate wrote in reply, and dashed down the road towards the public letter-box, that the letter might be collected immediately.

(To be continued.)

June Magazines.

In *The Englishwoman* for this month, Mr. J. Malcolm Mitchell discusses the "New Movement" (alas that it should be "new" in this century) among the rank and file of the Liberal Party, and its probable effect on the question of Women's Suffrage. The "New Movement" may be briefly described as the return of a considerable number of Liberal men to the first principle of their Party, and has resulted in the formation of a "Men's Liberal Suffrage Society," whose primary object is "to press for the adoption of Women's Suffrage as part of the Liberal Programme."

Since 1906, Mr. Mitchell says, the Liberal Party has been devoted to a specific series of measures, which they considered to be the whole duty of Liberalism to place on the Statute-book. It remained for Suffragists to proclaim and preach the doctrine of Representative Government, the ideal of Liberalism.

The various policies of the Suffragists are considered, and that of assisting Labour candidates in three-cornered contests is characterised as the only successful form of opposition. A change of policy is called for in view of the approach of the General Election and the changed circumstances. What that policy should be is not definitely stated, but readers of the article—of which it is hoped there will be many—will have no difficulty in discovering the policy indicated.

Miss Lowndes has always something fresh and original to say even on such a familiar theme as a debate on Women's Suffrage. This time it is on "Women's Suffrage in the Lords," where she calls attention to some salient facts, and gives some humorous illustrations of Anti-suffrage logic.

Mrs. Keeble's article on "Policewomen," deals with painful facts, showing the urgent need that exists for the services of women as policemen.

In "Lancashire Cotton Piecers," Mr. Haslam presents a problem which cannot fail to enlist the sympathies of all who have the welfare of women workers at heart. It arises out of the change which has taken place in the cotton industry owing to the dearth of boys and youths employed as cotton piecers in the spinning branches of that industry, women being now taken on to fill their places. Mr. Haslam speaks from personal experience as a former cotton-piecer, and the account he gives of the conditions under which women formerly worked at this special employment will, it is hoped, prevent any return to a system so discreditable to civilization.

Another *Woman's Son*, a play in one act, by Agnes Grozier Herbertson, though slight, deals effectively with an unlovely aspect of what may be called family selfishness.

In *Jus Suffragii* the following articles are of special interest:—"Pioneer Suffrage Work in Denmark," by F. Bajer; "Hindrances to Woman Suffrage in Germany," by Hellmut von Gerlach; "News

from Countries where Women Vote"; "Diary of the Woman's Movement"; "The Cause," a poem by Lilian Sauter; "A Northern Suffrage Congress in Copenhagen."

In *Nineteenth Century and After*.—An account of the work of policewomen, which has already proved its value and efficiency in America and Germany, by Lady Darwin and Constance Tite. A plea for a National medical service and for a Ministry of Health, with a medical man for Minister, by Doctor William Brend.

In *Contemporary*.—An article by Ellen D. Ellis and Florence Palmer on the Feminist movement in Turkey.

Books and Pamphlets Received.

CO-EDUCATION AND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE. (Woman's Printing Society, Brick Street, W. 6d.)

UGLY CORNERS MADE BEAUTIFUL. A Report of the Salvation Army Slum Work. (280, Mare Street, Hackney.)

THE ALCOHOL FACTOR IN SOCIAL CONDITIONS. By George Blaiklock. (King. 1s. net.)

PROSTITUTION IN EUROPE. By Abraham Flexner. (Grant Richards. 7s. 6d.)

TRANSITION. By Lucy Re-Bartlett. (Longmans, Green. 6s.)

TOYNBEE HALL AND THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT. By Dr. Werner Picht. (Bell. 3s. 6d. net.)

THE WAR OF STEEL AND GOLD. By H. N. Brailsford. (Bell. 5s. net.)

MINIMUM RATES IN THE CHAIN-MAKING INDUSTRY. By R. H. Tawney. (Bell. 1s. 6d. net.)

THE WIFE IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES. By E. J. Schuster. (Sidgwick & Jackson. 1s. net.)

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN PRIMITIVE SOCIETY. By C. Gasquoine Hartley. (Nash. 3s. 6d. net.)

WOMAN AND SUPERWOMAN. A COMEDY OF 1963. By Adam Neave. (F. Griffiths, 34, Maiden Lane, W.C. 1s. 6d. net.)

MOTHERHOOD. By Lachlan Grant. (J. Smith (Glasgow), 19, Renfield Street. 2d.)

THE MARRIAGE TIE. By Wilkinson Sherren. (Grant Richards. 6s.)

THE STORY OF AMANDA. By F. R. M. Fursdon. (Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton & Kent. 6s.)

WHEAT AND WOMEN. By G. Binnie-Clark. (Heinemann. 6s. net.)

SISTER JEFFRIES. By Muriel Clark. (Nisbet. 1s. net.)

WOMAN AND LABOUR. By Olive Schreiner. (Fisher Unwin. 2s. net.)

THE SOCIAL DISEASE AND HOW TO FIGHT IT. By Louise Creighton. (Longmans, Green. 1s. net.)

BOY LIFE AND LABOUR. By Arnold Freeman. With Introduction by Dr. M. E. Sadler. (King. 3s. 6d.)

THE RELATIONS OF CAPITAL AND LABOUR. By W. T. Layton, M.A. (Nation's Library. Collins. 1s.)

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NOTE.—It is hoped it may be possible to announce the London
results of the All-Britain Lightning Campaign at this Meeting.

TO MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE LONDON SOCIETY for WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The time is now ripe for London Law-Abiding Suffragists to take a decided step forward. In order to secure a wide extension of work in the immediate future it has been decided to inaugurate a great Metropolitan Fund. On our Society rests the responsibility of keeping the case for the Law-Abiding Suffragists permanently before the London public. Our mission extends from West-end squares and shopping centres to East-end thoroughfares and slums. The field lies open, the harvest is ripe, but the workers' hands are paralysed by lack of funds. Help us to make a good start at the meeting in the Queen's Hall. We beg the friends of our cause at once to send a cheque or a promise to our Treasurer, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, at 58, Victoria Street, S.W. The announcement at the meeting of gifts already made will awaken the generosity of those who for the first time that night will realise that our need is the physical and spiritual need of the nation. For such a cause no sacrifice is too great.

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ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all ADVERTISEMENTS must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisement Representative, S. R. Le Mare.

NOTICE.—This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid-day on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists solely to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

About Catching Pals.

A leading daily paper has lately given considerable publicity to a fund which the Young Men's Christian Association is raising. With the general activities of this Association we do not propose to deal, but there is one thing about it which strikes the ordinary outsider, and that is that the Y.M.C.A. seems to flourish. Its grand new building in Tottenham Court Road seems but the outward visible sign of a most substantial prosperity. Now it is our business to know why this is. The reason is not far to seek. The Y.M.C.A. has not only the asset of a great idea—those who act for it have also a genius for organisation. A genius for organisation is that faculty by which you make a thing so simple that simple folk find it easier to do it than to leave it undone. "It's so simple," declares the furniture hiring firm, and forthwith people simply hire furniture, instead of doing without, or buying it.

The Y.M.C.A. do not mind about your hiring furniture, but they want you to do something else, so they have coined another phrase, "Catch your pal." Now this phrase is ugly and irritating as a phrase can be; but it arrests attention. Are you catching your pal, and if not, why not? If you are a member of the Y.M.C.A. you lie in your bed at night and ask yourself these things. And as you ask it seems that unless you do this thing quickly, the frown of the lord high chief of your Association will blight your future life. And because it is wholesome that you should feel like this, the ugly and irritating phrase has justified its existence—and it is you who have to justify yours.

As we have suggested, the genius for organisation is shown by the presentment of some simple thing so simply that simple people do it, almost in spite of themselves. This genius also manifests itself in picking other people's brains—in making use not only of your own bright thoughts, but of other people's. If the Y.M.C.A. young gentleman finds it easy to catch his pal, it is easy for the members of the N.U.W.S.S. to catch theirs. If it is good for the Y.M.C.A. member to do this thing, it is ten times more good for the N.U.W.S.S. member to do the same, for though, as we have stated, the Y.M.C.A. have the asset of a great idea, the idea of the N.U.W.S.S. is incomparably greater.

We have stated two essentials of good organisation. There is one other characteristic of the successful organiser—it is that he shall appreciate the value of personality. You read of Messrs. XYZ & Co., Ltd. You see their goods advertised everywhere, and you learn that they have, in fact, a world-wide market for these goods. You decide to enter into dealings with them, and you are confronted, not with an abstraction, but with a new friend. "Our Mr. Perrywinkle" calls upon you, charmingly dressed, greatly interested in your affairs, with plenty of small talk, and with apparently inexhaustible leisure. You may order a new box of pens, or you may order nothing (for Mr. Perrywinkle quite understands your desire to economise), but you and Mr. Perrywinkle's firm have become friends for life, and, as between you both, there is all the difference between the Nile as you see it on the school atlas and the Nile as it is in reality to those who know it.

At that let us leave the furniture hiring people, and the Y.M.C.A., and Mr. Perrywinkle, and come to business.

Half the readers of THE COMMON CAUSE have heard of the All Britain Lightning Campaign, and know what it means to them—that before the end of June each one of them has got to get a new member for their Society within the N.U.W.S.S.—that they have, in fact, to catch their pal. The campaigners have issued a telling little leaflet, which has one quite pathetic touch: "Surely you have *one* friend who will listen?" And it continues, "Ask your friend to a Suffrage meeting, send your friend THE COMMON CAUSE, and send your friend a pamphlet." All this, and more. Let a live relationship be established between yourself and someone to whom you and your Union have hitherto been an abstraction. Play the part of the agreeable Mr. Perrywinkle, but with more sincerity and therefore more convincing power than his, as your cause is greater than his.

Half the readers of THE COMMON CAUSE, being members of the N.U.W.S.S., have had this duty laid upon them, to be performed before the end of June on pain of being written down failures. What is therefore, the part of the other half of THE COMMON CAUSE readers? We need not ask the question. They know. They are "good fellows" and sportsmen—they will not leave the first half in the lurch. Each one will search diligently for the nearest and most accessible member of the N.U.W.S.S., and holding out a cordial hand will say, "Here I am, I don't want your summer to be spoilt, you shall catch me. I'm your pal, and I am only waiting to be caught." It's so simple.

Blind Alleys.

The extreme cases of low wages among women have during the last few years attracted general sympathy. Tales of starvation and poverty have stirred people's consciences to an indignant protest against the evils of sweating. The impulse has even gone so far as to result in legislation of the obvious, direct, and popular type. The Trades Boards and the Minimum Wage may have their use in alleviating conditions in exceptional cases, the very worst and, happily, rarest results of an evil system, but they are open to various objections, such as their tendency to encourage the employment of girl labour, or the other tendency to crystallize, and sanction impossibly low rates, such as 3½d. an hour in the tailoring trade. However, taken at their best, and given the benefit of every doubt, such legislative efforts do not touch the root of the matter, or in any way concern themselves with the causes of the under-payment of women. Our civilisation is faced by the fact that, of the millions of working women in the labour world of this country, the enormous majority form an outcast class, shut out for ever from every chance of industrial betterment, interest, work, and responsibility. No ability or intelligence is any help to them; because of the mere accident of sex, they are doomed to spend their lives grinding at the dullest and least skilled work in every trade.

The first principles of political economy show us that, in the great multitude of industries in which women are not allowed to work, you will find the real reason for their underpayment in the work they are allowed to do. For the labour which might have been absorbed in the wide fields of industry is artificially forced into a few inadequate processes, blind alleys all, where it swells the supply of workers out of all proportion to the demand for work. It is an economic truth, following on the supply and demand theory of wages, that without equality of opportunity you cannot have equality of pay.

At present, roughly speaking, the best-paid and most highly-skilled processes are kept for men. The cotton trade has the name of being the best trade for women in the country, and on the whole this is true, for, in the weaving process in Lancashire, the women get paid the same piece-work rate as men for doing the same work. And here I would like to answer the assertion that has been made, that the Lancashire women weavers are not as good workers as the men, and therefore the equal pay is only on paper. The widespread employment of women in Lancashire proves the erroneousness of this statement, as no employer could afford to run his engines, worked by central power, for any set of workers who did not get the right amount of work off their looms.

But, good as are the conditions for women in the weaving, it must be remembered that weaving itself is not considered a highly-paid trade for men, and no woman is allowed to be an overlooker or a spinner. In the case of spinning, the conditions are very hard. It is a very well-paid process. The weaver earns



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between £1 and 30s., but the mule spinner's rate (in the Manchester district) is £2. The spinner has an assistant, called a piecer, who does the same work for less money, rather on the principle of a rector and a curate. Where the piecer is a boy, the low wages are made up for by the fact that he hopes to be a spinner himself after a time. But a girl has no such prospect. I have seen girl piecers, at 13s. a week, working as hard or harder than the spinner beside them (at £2), and knowing all the time that, however clever they are at their work, they will never be allowed the easy position and high wages of the spinner.

Then there is the process of drawing-in. A friend of mine, a weaver, after working thirty years in a Lancashire mill, broke down in health, and was advised by the doctor to get some lighter work. The firm, which is one known for its consideration for its employees, offered her work as a drawer-in. This work has great advantages; it is very well paid, and it is very light physically. It is rather like skilled embroidery, and is done sitting at a frame, which made it suitable for a delicate person. My friend was, of course, very willing to do it, but the men's Union threatened a strike if it was given to a woman, so she had to go back to her weaving.

Stories like this dispose very simply of the theory, dear to some people, that men refuse work to women because it is too heavy for them and out of consideration for their supposed physical weakness. This excuse was for years put forward by men in the bookbinding and printing trades for keeping women out of the better-paid processes. These trades have always been a storm-centre as far as the employment of women is concerned. Ever since their first employment as folders and sewers, in 1848, the men's union has protested against their competition. Finding that they could not keep them out altogether, they gradually, by dint of negotiation and strikes, managed to force the employers to establish a "line of demarcation" between men's work and women's work. This line of demarcation is merely a method of reserving all the better-paid and more skilled work for men, and giving the poorly-paid processes to women. It is entirely crude and open in its sex-favouritism. When the men's union were asked why they objected to women sharing the better work, they said, "it was not female labour they objected to, but unfair female labour. They did not mind women doing the work, provided that they got the same money for it as men would do. What they objected to was women undercutting men."

This complaint might have been impressive if they had not at the same time utterly refused to allow women to be apprenticed and learn the trade properly, thereby making it impossible for them to earn the proper journeyman's rate. In spite of the men's determination to oust the women, the fight is still raging, as, although they could prevent the women entering the trade by the front door, they could not prevent them picking up the processes they were forbidden to learn, and gaining employment by taking less money than the properly qualified workers. On the whole, the fight, although it has not altogether excluded women, has worked out disastrously for their economic interests, and a woman folder or sewer may go on still all her life at from 12s. to 15s. a week, doing uninteresting work, with all doors of advancement shut to her, never allowed to gain the high wages of the compositor, or the 36s. of the bookbinder, or even the position of proof-reader, or any of the other skilled processes still sacred to the privileged sex.

In last year's strike, the men threw to the winds the old excuse that the work was too heavy for women. They confessed that women could do work that "staggered the older binders," because they had the opportunity. "It is this opportunity," they said, "we want to do away with. We want to keep the craft to ourselves." This spirit, "we want to keep the craft to ourselves," is strong also in the tailoring trade, as it is indeed among men in every industry that is well enough paid to be worth keeping. For tailoring, a woman may be a machinist, but she is not allowed to be a cutter. Indeed, it is made almost impossible for a working woman to learn cutting. I knew a woman whose father earned £7 a week as a cutter, and absolutely refused to teach her his craft, for fear of the Union.

In the Potteries the same conditions prevail. In engineering, the women have as yet only won their way into the less skilled work. In all the multitudes of small trades that crowd our modern cities, we find multitudes of women at work, always doing some process that is not well paid enough to attract men. In agriculture they had a footing in old days, but were ousted as a result of Parliamentary interference. This, of course, is a very serious matter, as it is now almost impossible for any woman to get out-of-door work, however much her health may suffer from close rooms and over-heated atmosphere.

A working woman I knew became slightly consumptive, and

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was ordered by the doctor to be in the open air. It was a helpless situation, as the only open-air work that was open to her was to become a nursery-maid, and a consumptive person was hardly likely to be employed in that capacity. In Government employment, the sphere of women's work is restricted even more than in the open labour market, as the whole of the Government service is quite frankly and candidly arranged for the convenience and betterment of the enfranchised sex. Constant are the protests of the women in the Post Office against the system that condemns them to a life of dull routine, without any incentive to energy or the development of ability. Because the present position of women does not only deprive them of good wages and the educational advantages and healthy conditions that must depend on the possession of good wages; it also deprives them of what most of us value more than anything in the world, interest and pride in their work, and scope for individual energies and ambitions. Hemmed into a narrow sphere, good and bad workers, quick and slow ones, conscientious and careless, able and incapable, all women alike, are forced into the same mould of patient drudgery, without interest and without hope.

More and more it seems clear that in these days of complicated political and industrial conditions and involved issues, mere working power is not enough to command good employment, and the only means by which women can obtain the freedom of the labour market, a fair field for energy, and no favour, is the changed social and industrial status that can only be obtained by the mass of workers by means of the Parliamentary Franchise.

EVA GORE BOOTH.

SEX HYGIENE.

The question of the teaching of Sex Hygiene is dealt with in a report on the subject from the Elementary Education Sub-Committee of the L.C.C. and the report of the N.S.P.C.C. also touches on the same subject. The following extracts are from *The Manchester Guardian*. (May 21st and 25th) :—

"The LONDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE on May 20th debated a report from the Elementary Education Sub-committee recommending that the teaching of sex hygiene as a class subject in elementary schools should not be approved, but that the attention of the authorities for open spaces in and around London should be drawn to the moral dangers arising from insufficient supervision, and that 100,000 copies of leaflets, entitled respectively 'Information for the use of girls on leaving school' and 'Information for parents, teachers, and ministers for the purpose of safeguarding girls seeking employment,' should be printed and distributed.

"Lord Hill, the chairman of the Sub-committee, said he believed that they all entered upon the inquiry with open minds and with the full intention of having the question thoroughly thrashed out, and with the desire to prepare a report which would be acceptable to the great public bodies throughout the country and to the public as a whole. The report now presented was unanimous. An amendment had been tabled, but it was by a member who differed from them on one point only. The Sub-committee believed that the sex hygiene could not be taught in class. They found, however, that there was a great demand throughout the country for some kind of teaching on this subject, and recommended that such instruction should be given individually to the older boys and girls before leaving school by the head teachers, and also that the subject might be taught in the evening institutions. They might further hope to induce voluntary agencies to take the matter up in the various young people's institutes.

"A long debate followed, but eventually the report was unanimously adopted."

The same question is also dealt with in the annual report of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, presented to the Council Meeting on May 26th.

"One of the topics of newspaper discussion during the year, says the report, was whether children, especially girls, should be told the elementary facts of life, and, if so, by whom—parent or teacher. It is impossible to spend many days in considering the reports of inspectors forwarded to the Central Office for instructions, without coming to the conclusion that, whether people like it or not, children are being told now, and that, unfortunately, they get their information in the quiet corners of school playgrounds, in their games in the streets and parks, and in a hundred other ways. It is a rare occurrence to have to advise on any case in which the serious offence has been committed, or on the lesser charge of indecent assault, without discovering that, had parents gained the confidence of their children before the lesson of the street had been learnt, they would have shielded the children against harm. The dangers of silence are known, the evils are apparent. Admitting that under present conditions it is too much to expect all parents to advise their children, there is everything in favour of the wise word spoken by the discreet teacher. There is as much need for thought on this matter in the case of boys as of girls. In one branch there has been a succession of cases in which children have corrupted each other by information, and have been taken advantage of without having the remotest idea of the seriousness of what they were doing or of the consequences. The whole question is worthy of the most careful attention of all who are interested in the welfare of the young.

"The ordinary income of the Society for the year was £81,713, showing a gain of £3,908 on the year. The expenditure was £83,286, an increase of £2,937."

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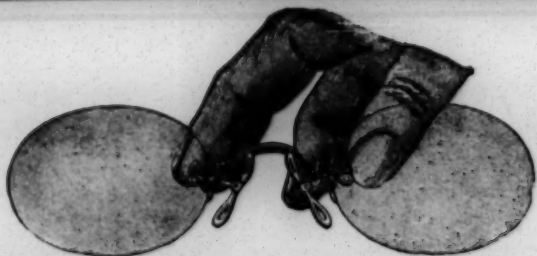
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PROGRESS IN THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

The report contains a very encouraging record of the progress of the Society's work.

"In the first six months of its existence only 95 cases were dealt with. In the year that has just closed the number was 54,772. In the whole thirty years action has been taken in 812,682 cases, affecting 2,260,292 children. Prosecutions were instituted in 2,349 cases out of the 54,772 cases that were brought to the notice of the Society in the past year, and so convincing were the facts that only 51, or 2·2 per cent., were dismissed."

NEED FOR WOMEN INSPECTORS.

Among the various proposals brought forward was one from the Sheffield and District Branch urging the Council, in the interests of young girls, to appoint women inspectors in addition to the men already employed.

Mr. R. J. Parr urged that, instead of the Council committing themselves to the resolution, they should instruct the Committee to give careful consideration to the matter and bring up a report to the next meeting. This course was agreed to.

GREAT SUCCESS OF CAMP AT WEYMOUTH.**Blue-jackets Flock to Visit Suffragists.**

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Suffrage Camp, which lies on a southerly slope, with a view over Weymouth Bay, is proving a great success. Forty-four campers turned up on Saturday last in excellent spirits, and took possession of their tents; and in the evening an inaugural address was given by Mrs. Harley.

On Sunday the camp was open to visitors, and its value as an advertisement was soon shown. A much-frequented path runs close by, so that to look in at the camp requires no great effort of courage, and by dinner time we had received over 200 callers, and sold a number of copies of THE COMMON CAUSE, and programmes of our meetings. Many of our visitors were blue-jackets from the fleet—two battle squadrons and numerous torpedo boats and destroyers being assembled in the Bay—and one who was an experienced cook offered to come back and show us a superior method of open-air cooking.

In the early afternoon a perfect stream of blue-jackets set in across the marsh which lies between the camp and the sea. A more favourable opportunity could hardly have been chosen for carrying Suffrage propaganda into the Navy. It is, indeed, delightful to have the world flocking to us, instead of coaxing an audience into a hall for a meeting.

No fewer than 1,050 people visited the camp on Sunday, 108 "Friends" cards being signed during the day, and at the evening meeting, held in a big marquee, there was not even standing room while Miss Geraldine Cooke spoke of the Religious Aspect of the Women's Movement.

GLASGOW DEMONSTRATION.

The Glasgow Procession and Demonstration have been postponed till October 10th, owing to the fact that many Societies desiring to take part are unable to do so owing to long-standing engagements.

TO ACTIVE SERVICE LEAGUERS AND OTHERS.

The South Wales Federation is arranging a series of Suffrage Weeks at various health resorts, and the organiser in charge, Miss Ashton-Jones, is anxious to enlist the help of English members of the N.U. who may be visiting South Wales this summer. Speakers will be welcomed with enthusiasm, and stewards for outdoor meetings, COMMON CAUSE sellers and other helpers are also needed. The campaign at Llanrindod Wells begins on July 6th, Miss Helen Fraser and Mrs. Whalley being engaged for that week, and it is hoped to extend it to Builth Wells and Llanwilyd Wells if sufficient workers are forthcoming. Miss Foxley, M.A., of Aberdare Hall, Cardiff, will be glad to receive any offers of help, even from those who are able only to assist at one or two meetings. Promises of money towards the necessarily heavy expenses will also be welcomed.

N.E. DERBYSHIRE BY-ELECTION.**ERRATUM.**

In the report of the N.E. Derbyshire Election, last week, the National Union, by a freak of the telegraph wire, which substituted the word "mainly" for "many," is made to take unto itself most of the credit for Mr. Martin's poll. What we actually said was that, "With few exceptions the votes polled by Mr. Martin were 'hewn out of the solid,' many (not mainly) by the strenuous labour of the speakers and workers of the National Union."

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Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:

MISS K. D. COURTNEY.
MISS C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary).
MISS EMILY M. LEAF (Press).
MISS EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:

MRS. AUBREY.

Secretary:

MISS CROOKENDEN.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

Report of the Literature Department.

The admirable speech delivered by Lord Lytton in the debate in the House of Lords on Women's Suffrage on May 6th has been reprinted in pamphlet form (A. 104, price 3d.).

A new leaflet, "Why you should join the N.U.W.S.S." (B. 119. Price 9d. per 100), has been written for those who are Suffragists by conviction, but have not come to the point of joining a society. It should be very useful in connection with the Active Service League Campaigns, especially if accompanied by an "On the Fence" picture postcard (price 1d.).

The badges for the use of Leaguers, bearing the cockleshell of the Pilgrimage, are very attractive. These at 1d. each and the Pledge cards (4d. a dozen) can be obtained from the Literature Department. The rest of the outfit can be obtained from the following firms:—

- (1) Messrs. Swan & Edgar, Regent-street, London, W.
Coat and skirt only.
- (2) The Royal Devon Serge Warehouse. (2s. 6d. a yard.)
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Miss L. H. Ensor	10 6
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Miss Eleanor F. Garrett	2 2 0
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Miss K. Sutcliffe (Ipswich By-election)	5 0
Miss C. Cochrane (Ipswich By-election)	3 0 0
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Women's Suffrage Mandate Fund.

Mrs. Hamilton	1 0 0
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Mrs. Armitstead	2 2 0
Mr. S. Garrett	5 0 0
Mr. T. Fairman Ordish	1 1 0
Dr. John W. Evans	1 1 0
The Hon. Mrs. Schuster	1 1 0
Miss M. Wray	5 0
Mrs. Rendel	3 3 0
The Lady Betty Balfour	5 0 0
Mrs. Bardsley	1 0 0
Miss Bardsley	1 0 0
Miss F. M. Hall	10 0
Madame de Steiger	2 6
Mrs. Gandy	2 2 0
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News from the Societies and Federations.

[As complaints have been received that names are often wrongly spelt in THE COMMON CAUSE reports, Secretaries are asked to WRITE ALL NAMES DISTINCTLY.]

South-Western Federation.

BIDEFORD.—On April 23rd a meeting of members and "Friends" was held at the Gymnasium, West-bank, when Mrs. Whalley gave a most interesting address, while Mrs. Willett Huxham was in the chair. The usual resolution was carried; one new member and three "Friends" were enrolled.

On April 29th Mrs. Whalley addressed an orderly and attentive crowd on the Quay while they were waiting for the airman Salmet. The speech has made a great impression in Bideford.

SALTASH.—The first annual meeting was held on April 30th, when Mrs. Daymond gave an address. The Hon. Secretary reported that there was an increase of members and "Friends," and also a balance to begin the work for the second year.

FALMOUTH.—A White Elephant Sale was held on May 1st, combined with a sale of cakes and tea and chocolate from the Women's Tea Company. £5 15s. was cleared.

NEWTON ABBOTT.—On May 25th a most successful public meeting was held in the Town Hall. The speakers were Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Wyndham Knight Bruce, and the Rev. E. J. Barton, M.A., while the chair was taken by A. J. Murrin, Esq., J.P., C.C. The resolution calling upon the Government to enfranchise women on the same terms as men was carried unanimously. Thirty-nine copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold; seven new members joined; and the collection amounted to £1 7s.

TOTNES.—During the County Agricultural Show, May 19th-21st, Miss Palmer, of Torquay, undertook to sell THE COMMON CAUSE and literature in Totnes. During the three days she sold five dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE, and gave away numbers of leaflets, thus helping to dispel the prejudice consequent of militancy.

CARAVAN TOUR.—May 4th-29th.—The chief work during May has been an extended caravan tour through remote parts of Devon and Cornwall. Mrs. Macmillan has been indefatigable in all the arrangements for the comfort of the caravanners, and Mrs. Whalley has made stirring speeches which will not soon be forgotten by her audiences. Dr. Mabel Ramsay, M.D., also rendered great service by speaking and helping in every way possible. Meetings were held in the following places, the usual resolution being carried and sent to the four Members of Parliament through whose constituencies the caravan travelled—Sir G. C. Marks, Right Hon. George Lambert, Sir John Spear, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Pole Carew.—At Port Isaac, Delabole, Camelford, Tintagel, Boscawen, Bude, Holsworthy, Black Torrington, Torrington, South Molton, Chulmleigh, Lapford, North Tawton, Okehampton, Bridestowe, Lydford, Tavistock, Bere Alston, Collington, Liskeard, Looe, Fowey, Lostwithiel. During the tour 557 copies of THE COMMON CAUSE have been sold.

Manchester and District.

ACCRINGTON.—May 9th.—The Suffrage and Labour Club arranged a ramble to Clough Bridge, and held a meeting there. Chairman, Mr. Catterall. Speaker, Mr. Bullock.

ALTRINCHAM.—Infant School, Timperley.—Public Meeting, April 30th.—Chairman, Mrs. C. F. Collmann; Speaker, Mrs. Muter Wilson.

BOLTON.—April 20th.—Members' Meeting. Mrs. Muter Wilson spoke on the Election Policy of the National Union. May 21st.—Meeting for Shop Assistants to help the formation of a branch of Active Service League. Chairman, Mr. Greenhalgh, Secretary of Bolton Shop Assistants' Union.—Speaker, Mrs. Muter Wilson. The May Day Suffrage Market, May 1st and 2nd, realised over £200. Openers, Lady Rochdale and Miss Margaret Ashton. Seven stalls were arranged in the Co-operative Hall, Bridge-street. Two of these were undertaken by members of the Farnworth Society, who were associated with the Bolton Society in this effort. A Suffrage play, "The Crown and the Woman," written by a member of the Bolton Society, was performed several times daily.

BRAMHALL AND CHEADLE HULME.—Annual Meeting held at the Parish Hall, Bramhall: Business Meeting, 7.0 p.m.; Public Meeting, 8.30.—Speaker, Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A. Mrs. Robert Creak in the chair. Five new members were enrolled.

CHINLEY.—May 26th.—Meeting Princes Hotel, 8 p.m.—Chair, Mr. Preston.—Speaker, Mr. Fenner Brockway. About sixty members and others present. Collection, 14s.; four new members; five "Friends." Mrs. Thoday gave an account of the Lightning Campaign, the Active Service League, and the demonstration of the Manchester Federation to be held on June 27th.

CREWE.—The Federation organiser, Mrs. Russell, has been arranging the summer meetings in this district. Open-air meetings held, May 2nd, Merton; May 9th, Shavington; May 9th, Willaston; May 16th, Haslington; Combined Labour and Suffrage Meeting, Crewe, Market-square, May 11th.

ECCLES.—May 14th.—A successful American social was held at Burdon's Hall, Monton. £6 was raised, and new members joined.

HYDE.—May 6th, 1914.—A combined meeting of Hyde W.S.S. and the P.W.E. Sisterhood, in P.S.A. Hall. Rev. Leonard Short, of Marple, gave an excellent paper on "The Spiritual Basis of the Women's Movement."

MANCHESTER.—The Manchester Society have held successful open-air meetings throughout the month. Among the speakers have been: Mrs. Atack, the Rev. W. Whitaker, Mr. Crane, Miss Grace Taylor, the Rev. E. L. Thomas, Mrs. Annot Robinson, Miss Emily Cox, M.A., Mrs. Hiller, Mr. Clement Stott, Professor and Mrs. Conway, Mr. Beanland, Mrs. Norbury, Mrs. Muter Wilson, and the Rev. Leigh Orton.

The Hulme and Salford Clubs are continuing their Club meetings throughout the summer months, and are also arranging open-air meetings. The South Salford Club had a very good attendance at their Annual Meeting on May 4th, at which Miss Ashton spoke.

Doctor Catherine Chisholm held a successful Drawing-room Meeting at her house on May 18th, at which the principal speaker was Mrs. Rackham. Mrs. Rackham also spoke in the evening at the Y.M.C.A. to a meeting of members of the Society, on "The Lightning Campaign." Miss Ashton and the Rev. A. E. Cornibee were the other speakers.

OLDHAM.—A social evening, April 19th, in the Music Room, Werneth Park. Members and Friends came in large numbers. The President (Miss Marjory Lees) introduced the Lightning Campaign, which was taken up enthusiastically. Four dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and many new members joined.

ROMILEY.—Monday, April 13th.—Open-air Meeting.—Speakers, Mrs. Muter Wilson and Mr. McKellan. Twenty copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold. April 20th.—Romily Public Hall.—Chair, Mr. S. Hamer.—Speaker, Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A. A good audience. Three new members enrolled. Many copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

WHALEY BRIDGE.—On April 21st and 22nd a Sale of Work was held to raise £25. Lady Cotton Jodrell opened it on the first day, and Mrs. Edward Hall on the second. By the kind permission of Mrs. E. Hall, the sale was held at her house. The amount realised was £27 3s. 7d. after all expenses were paid. Several copies of THE COMMON CAUSE and leaflets were sold.

WILMSLOW AND STYAL SOCIETY.—Annual Meeting, May 12th, Parish Hall, Wilmslow. There was a very good gathering of members and Friends. An address was given by Miss Thirza Potts, M.A., followed by gramophone records of eminent Suffrage speakers.

May we commend to the notice of Secretaries of bazaars, garden parties, &c., that "Cordozo," graphologist, is willing to attend and tell characters by handwriting (not fortune telling) at 1s. each. Two-thirds of this amount is given to the Suffrage Cause. Address letters to 250, Oldham-road, New Cross, Manchester.

East Midland Federation.

A meeting of the Federation Committee was held at the office of the Nottingham Society on May 20th. A proposal to divide the Federation was considered and accepted, subject to the approval of the N.U. Executive. Officers for the two divisions of the Federation were provisionally elected. It is proposed that the headquarters of the two divisions shall be at Nottingham and Leicester respectively.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—A new series of market At Homes has been started to be held monthly. The initial meeting took place on May 21st, when a good muster of interested auditors listened to a capital address on the "Disabilities of Wives and Mothers," by Mrs. Storr-Beale, of Ashby. An interesting discussion followed. The chair was taken by Mrs. Bubb, President of the Society.

The Society intends to hold a Garden Party and Sale early in July. In the meantime a new phase of activity has been entered on, a stall having been taken in the Thursday market for the weekly sale of literature. The stall-keepers on the first occasion were Mrs. M. Sadler and Mrs. A. Lambrick, supplemented by others of the Committee, who "hawked" copies of THE COMMON CAUSE about the Market Place. A large advertising banner has been painted for the stall by Miss Street.

The new activities of the Society have been favourably noticed by the local Press, who have also voluntarily published a note on the essential difference between the names "Suffragette" and "Suffragist," so as to leave their readers in no doubt as to the law-abiding character of the Burton Society.

CHESTERFIELD.—The annual general meeting was held in the Unitarian Schoolroom on Wednesday, May 13th. A report was read by the Hon. Secretary, Miss Jessie Smith, of the year's work, in which it was stated that the visit of the Pilgrimage, the meetings addressed by Mrs. Philip Snowden, Miss Maude Royden, and smaller meetings of the Students Association and the Cottage meetings had resulted in a large increase of membership, the numbers being 110 members and about 200 "Friends." The Society was in a healthy condition, and there was a small balance in hand.

The new constitution prepared by the temporary committee was adopted, and the following officers elected:—Chairman, Mrs. Webb-Peploe; Hon. Sec., Miss Jessie Smith; Treasurer, Miss Sampson; Committee: Councillor Cropper, Mrs. A. Green, Mrs. S. F. Hopkinson, Miss Howard, Miss Kemp, Mr. A. H. Laurence, Mrs. A. H. Laurence, Miss Minns, Miss E. Pearson, and Mr. H. Wild. Miss Ruth Giles (organiser) gave a short account of the action of the National Union in the North-East Derbyshire Election, and volunteers to assist were obtained, and a retiring collection was taken for this.

A discussion took place on plans for further developments, especially as a scheme for a Women's Citizenship League.

A Suffrage car arranged by Mrs. Whitely was a prominent feature in a carnival recently held in Chesterfield.

CRICK.—A meeting was held in the Schoolroom on March 31st presided over by the Rev. W. C. Roberts. An interesting address was given by Miss Blackstone. Several questions were asked and a resolution in favour of the enfranchisement of women was carried by thirty votes to sixteen. A meeting organised by the Crick Society was held at Kilsby on March 30th. The chair was taken by the Rev. J. W. Woodruff and the speaker was Miss Blackstone. The room was crowded to its utmost capacity and many interested questions were asked. A good number of copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold and the resolution was carried by a majority of forty-two to thirty-six. As this was the first Suffrage meeting to be held in the village, the result was distinctly encouraging. On April 6th the Crick Society was joined by the Rugby branch of the Church League at an intercession service conducted by the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

DERBY.—This Branch feels that it has great cause for satisfaction in the result of the experiment of starting a club room, which has now been open three-and-a-half months. The expenses of the club room so far have almost entirely been met by special contributions, and a number of new members have been gained by the increased activities of the Society. It has been decided to keep the room open during the summer months, and to try to find a better office on the ground floor in the autumn.

NOTTINGHAM.—On May 13th, the monthly At Home was held at the Small Lecture Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. Mr. Kentish Wright took the chair, and the Rev. Lewis Donaldson, of Leicester, gave an eloquent address on the "Spiritual and the Practical Side of the Suffrage Movement."

The At Home was followed by the annual meeting of the Society. The Officers were re-elected, but the Council, as formerly existing, was dissolved, as all its duties had practically passed into the hands of the Executive Committee.

ORGANISER'S REPORT.—During the first part of May, Miss Blackstone and Miss Giles were working in Chesterfield and the N.E. Derbyshire Division, getting all information and making preparations for the by-election. As soon as the E.F.F. Organisers arrived Miss Blackstone returned to Leicester and has since been working in the Loughboro' and Bosworth Divisions, arranging to address the different associations, &c.

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CARDIFF.—May 6th.—The annual meeting was held. The annual report, the Treasurer's and Literature Secretaries reports were read and adopted. Miss Collin gave an account of the Council meetings held in February and April. The dialogue "A Chat with Mrs. Chicky" was postponed until a future occasion.

BARRY BRANCH.—May 1st.—Miss M. E. Meredith addressed a members' meeting on the "Work of a Member of the Education Committee."

BARGOED.—The first open-air Suffrage meeting ever held in the Rhymney Valley took place on May 20th. The Vicar of Bargoed was in the chair, and Mrs. Lucan Davis, M.A., and Miss Foxley, M.A., held an audience of 600 for over one-and-a-half hours. Questions were afterwards put and the hope was frequently expressed that there would be more outdoor meetings during the summer. Three new members joined, over thirty F.W.S. cards were signed, sixty-five copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and the collection amounted to £1 1s. 1d.

NEWPORT.—May 7th-9th.—An Anti-sweating Exhibition was held which roused considerable interest in the town. At the inaugural ceremony, presided over by the Mayor, who is a member of the Society, Miss Susan Lawrence, of the L.C.C., spoke upon "Sweated Industries Specially Relating to Women." Lectures were given twice daily by Mrs. Lucan Davies and Miss Foxley, and on Saturday, 9th, the Exhibition concluded with a public meeting addressed by Councillor Margaret Ashton and Miss Helen Fraser.

NEATH.—May 7th.—In the St. Catherine's Hall, Neath, a large audience met to hear Miss Fraser. The President, Mrs. Coombe-Tennant, took the chair. The resolution "that this meeting demands a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women on the same terms as men" was carried unanimously. As the result of the meeting the local membership was doubled.

May 22nd.—The fortnightly meeting of the Society was held in Mikado Café, the Rev. T. Mardy Rees was in the chair and Mrs. Coombe-Tennant addressed the meeting.

TOM PENTRE, RHONDDA.—May 5th.—In spite of a downpour of rain a large number of people attended an open-air meeting near the Parish Church. Miss Helen Fraser and Miss Foxley, M.A., were given a splendid hearing. Many copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

PONTYPOOL.—May 4th.—A meeting was held in the Town Hall at which Miss Helen Fraser spoke on "Women in the Home and in Industry," and Miss Ashton Jones on "Where Women Vote." The Vicar of Trevelin took the chair, and at the end of the meeting announced from the platform his intention of joining the Society and appealing to the audience to do the same. Ten new members joined. There was a good collection and three dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

KIDMELLY.—May 6th.—Miss Fraser addressed a meeting in the Town Hall. It was well attended and all parties were represented on the platform. The chair was taken by the Mayor and the resolution was carried unanimously. Three dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, thirteen new members joined, and the collection amounted to 18s. 6d.

LLANDINDOD WELLS.—Work has been begun in this district in preparation for the Special Suffrage Campaign in July. Miss Ashton-Jones, organiser for the Federation, spent a fortnight here and visited Builth and Llanwrtyd Wells. She enrolled twenty-five members and discovered many well wishers. The local Press is sympathetic.

HAY.—This market town was until a few weeks ago virgin soil as far as Women's Suffrage is concerned. Owing to the enthusiasm of Miss Ruth Stokoe a public meeting was arranged for April 24th, in preparation for which Miss Ashton-Jones paid two short visits to the district. Mr. T. T. Stokoe, J.P., took the chair and the meeting was a crowded one. The speakers were Miss Foxley and Miss Ashton-Jones. Five dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold and there was a good collection. There are now thirty-seven members in Hay and they hope shortly to form a Society there.

During the month Miss Ashton-Jones has spent a short time with the Pontypool Society working up a meeting there. Then she visited Newport helping at the Sweated Industries Exhibition. The last fortnight she has spent working up and down the Rhymney Valley looking up original members of the Bargoed Society (which has been in abeyance for fifteen months) and enrolling new members. There are now between fifty and sixty members who have many plans simmering in their heads for a successful autumn campaign. For the honour of the Rhymney Valley let them see to it they don't again allow the Society to fall into abeyance.

The annual meeting of the Federation was held at Newport on May 9th. The Committee was able to report the formation of three new societies, a considerable increase both in members and activity in the older Societies, and a small balance at the bank. A beautiful banner, the gift of Miss Collin and Miss Mabel Howell, was formerly presented to the Federation. In the morning of the same day Miss Leaf addressed the Press Secretaries and gave them much practical advice with regard to their important work.

THE COMMON CAUSE correspondent wishes to thank those who have sent reports this month and lives in hopes of more news in the future. It would appear, however, that there are still Secretaries who omit to send news, for it is said that meetings have been held at Ystrad-Rhondda, Swansea, and Pontypridd, addressed by Miss Fraser and Councillor Margaret Ashton, but no reports have been received of these meetings. Will all local Secretaries please note once more that reports should reach the "C.C." Correspondent not later than the last Saturday in the month.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Correspondents are urgently requested to write distinctly; and to send in NOT LATER THAN THE MONDAY before the announcement is to be inserted. Notices must be addressed to the Sub-Editor.

London.

JUNE 5.
Camberwell—Corner of Grove Lane and Church Street—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Gloyd, Miss W. Elkin 8.0

Deptford—Corner of Peppys Road and New Cross Gate—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss D. Brown, Miss M. Hamilton 7.45

JUNE 6.
Hendon—Outside Hendon Aerodrome—Active Service League Meeting 3.30

JUNE 7.
Hyde Park—Near Reformer's Tree—Speakers, Mrs. Stanbury, Mr. Kennedy 3.0
Kennington—Moffat Institute—Young People's Class—Subject, "Elizabeth Fry" 3.0

JUNE 8.
Brixton—Women's Labour League, 1, Briscoe Buildings, Brixton Hill—Speaker, Mrs. Hunter 8.0

East St. Pancras—Corner of King Street and High Street, Camden Town—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Esther 8.0

Golden Green and Hendon—2, Reynold's Close, Golden Green—Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Miss R. Smith—Chair, Mrs. Garrett 3.0

Greenwich—Corner of Vanbrugh Hill and Woolwich Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss P. Fawcett, Miss R. Smith 3.0

JUNE 9.
Dulwich—St. Matthew's Parish Room, Denmark Hill—Speaker, Miss W. Elkin—Chair, the Rev. J. R. Porte, D.D.—Suffrage Play 8.0

Finchley—1, Cavendish Avenue, Church End—Study Circle 4.0

Kennington—Corner of Penton Place, Kennington Park Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Hamilton, Miss Fawcett 8.0

Lewisham—Priory Rooms, High Street—Mrs. F. Swanwick, M.A., on "Women's Suffrage and Social Reform" 8.0

North Kensington—Lancaster Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Garrett Jones and Miss Walshe 8.30

Wood Green—Women's Labour League—Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Wood 3.0

JUNE 10.
Epsom—St. John's Mission Room, Church Road—Meeting of the Epsom Sisterhood—Mrs. Arthur Savory on "Woman's Work" 3.0

Finchley—5, Fenstanton Avenue, N. Finchley—Garden Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Macfarlane—Mrs. Blake on "The International Aspect of Woman's Suffrage" 3.50

Holborn—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss M. Green, Mrs. Watson 8.0

Marylebone—Corner of East Street and Paddington Street—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss A. Dawson 8.0

JUNE 11.
North Islington—Corner of Pemberton Gardens and Holloway Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss McGrigor and others 8.0

Westminster—3, York Street, St. James'—Meeting at the Suffrage Club—Speaker, the Lady Frances Balfour 8.30

JUNE 12.
Deptford—Deptford Broadway—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss W. Elkins, Miss M. Green 7.45

Newington—Corner of Lancaster Street and Newington Causeway—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Hamilton, Miss Cockle 8.0

Peckham—Collyer Place, High Street—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mr. David Watson, Mrs. Watson, Miss Gloyd 8.0

The Provinces.

JUNE 5.
Weymouth—Conference of N.U. Secretaries—Beach Meeting—Speaker, Miss Cooke—Chair, Miss Clough 11.30

Mr. J. Cameron Grant on "Man, Woman, and the Machine" 8.0

Wyke Regis—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss Cooke—Chair, Mrs. Whalley 8.0

JUNE 6.
Birmingham—"Fallowfield"—Hostess, Mrs. Osler—At Home to Circle Secretaries and Workers 3.30-6

Rothwell (Nr. Leeds)—Open-air Meeting—Miss C. Leadley Brown on "Widows and Children under the Poor Law" 7.30

Taunton—11, The Crescent—Monthly Meeting of Members and Friends 3.0

Walskern—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Wathen, Miss A. Villiers, Mr. H. R. Lovell (President Hitchin Trades and Labour Council)

JUNE 7.
Birmingham—Friends' Hall, Gooch Street—Speaker, Mrs. Ring 8.40 a.m.

Leeds—Potternewton Park—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss C. Leadley Brown 2.45

Harehills Park—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss C. Leadley Brown 6.30

JUNE 8.
Bewdley—Active Service League—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Helen Knight

Bilston—Primitive Methodists' Ladies Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Ring 3.0

Croydon—34a, The Arcade—At Home—Miss Theodora Clark on "Dorothy Wordsworth" 3.30

Heywood—St. John's Vicarage—Monthly Meeting of Members and "Friends"—Speaker, Miss E. Grundy

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Launceston—Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Whalley 3.0
Manchester—Marshall's Croft, Cheetham—
 Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Annot Robin-
 son and the Rev. Jabez Bell 7.30
 Corner of York Street and Chester Road,
Hulme—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss
 Hale, Mr. Richard Robinson 7.30
 Salford—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mrs.
 Crane.
Reigate—"Hethersett"—At Home to
 Members and "Friends" of Redhill, Reigate,
 and District W.S.S. Mrs. Harley on "The
 Active Service League." Humorous Monologue
 by Miss Margaret Bussé 4-7
Stourport—Active Service League—Open-air
 Midday Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss
 Helen Knight
York—Bishopthorpe—Active Service League
 Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Meyer—Chair, Coun-
 cillor Pollard 7.0
Wallasey and Wirral—Marine Park, New
 Brighton—Open-air Meeting 7.30

JUNE 9.
Birmingham—20, Easy Row—Franchise Club—
 Speaker, Miss Kirby 5.30
Bristol—40, Park Street, Miss Baretti on
 "Women's Suffrage in Practice" 3.0
Clebury Mortimer—Active Service League—
 Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Fletcher,
 Miss Helen Ward.
Islip—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss O.
 Underhill, Miss Gill.
Lakenheath—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Mrs.
 Rackham—Chair, Miss Creak 7.0
Rotherham—Suffrage Club, I.L.P. Rooms—
 Speaker, Mrs. Oldham.
Southport—North Marine Park—Open-air
 Demonstration—Speaker, Miss C. Leadley Brown
 —Chair, Mr. C. Whitmore (President of Trades
 Council) 7.30
York—The Castle Field, Cawood—Active
 Service League Meeting 7.0

JUNE 10.
Bradford—Field Hurst, Toller Drive—Garden
 Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Dickinson—Home Pro-
 duce Stall—Admission and Tea 6d. 3.30-9
Bristol—St. Agnes—Speaker, the Rev. Lewis
 Johnson 3.30
Ewhurst—North Beach Manor—Drawing-room
 Meeting (by kind permission of Mrs. Heath)—
 Speakers, the Lady Betty Balfour, Mrs. Auer-
 bach—Chair, Mr. A. R. Heath 3.30
Sutton Coldfield—"Holme Lacy" Bracebridge
 Road—Drawing-room Meeting (by kind permis-
 sion of Miss Pattison)—Speakers, Mrs. Kemp-
 thorne, Mrs. Ring.
Tenbury—Active Service League—Open-air
 Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, Mrs.
 Fletcher—Chair, Mr. C. Joyce.
York—Stillington, Village Green—Active
 Service League Meeting 7.0

JUNE 11.
Birkenhead—Women's Co-operative Guild—
 Speaker, Miss Urpe 8.0
Birmingham—Address by Mrs. Ring to Edg-
 baston Nurses 6.0
Bradford—"South View," Pollard Lane—
 Drawing-room Meeting—Hostesses, Mrs. Weaver
 and Mrs. Schofield—Speaker, Miss Brailsford—
 Tea 6d. 3.30
Cardiff—"Green Meadow," Longwynlais—
 Garden Party—Hostess, Mrs. Lewis (President)
Launceston—Garden Party—Hostess, Miss
 Dutton—Speaker, Miss G. Cooke 3.0
Ledbury—Open-air Meeting (Active Service
 League)—Speakers, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel and
 others evening.
Ludlow—Active Service League—Open-air
 Meeting.
Manchester—The Bathes, Burton Road, With-
 ington—Speakers, Councillor Margaret Ashton,
 M.A., Mr. Bealand, Mr. Crane 7.30
 Ancoats Suffrage Club, 296, Oldham Road—
 Speaker, Mrs. Attack 8.0
Mold—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss C.
 Leadley Brown 7.30
Rochester—4, King Edward Road—Speaker,
 Mrs. Rackham 3.0
Stroud—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham 8.0
Twyford—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss
 Sylvia Clark, Miss Barrand 8.0
Weston-super-Mare—Picnic in the Woods, Tea
 at Milton Lodge to be followed by an Address 4.30
York—Weldrake—Active Service League Meet-
 ing 7.0

JUNE 12.
Ashford—Speaker, Mr. Rolleston Staples 7.30
Bideford—Public Rooms—Debate between Miss
 G. Cooke and Mrs. Gladstone Solomon 8.15
Binfield—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss
 Sylvia Clark, Mr. H. Goss 6.0
Droitwich—Active Service League—Open-air
 Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Helen
 Knight.
Leeds—Office, 35, Park Square—Mrs. Renton
 on "The Active Service League and the West
 Riding Pilgrimage" 7.30
Sevenoaks—Market Place—Speaker, Miss
 Thompson 8.0
Wokingham—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss
 Sylvia Clark, Mr. H. Goss 8.0
York—Eawick—Active Service League Meeting 7.0

Scotland.

JUNE 5.
Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"
 —Speaker, Ex-Bailie T. P. Gordon 4.30

JUNE 6.
Corstorphine—Active Service League—Open-air
 Meeting—Speakers, Ex-Parish Councillor
 Williamson, Mrs. Shaw McLaren—Chair, Mrs.
 Ross 6.30

JUNE 9.
Linlithgow—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss
 Muriel Matters 7.0

JUNE 10.
Edinburgh—Society of Arts Hall, 117, George
 Street—Bi-annual Business Meeting (members
 only)—Speakers, Miss Alice Low on "The Active
 Service League," Miss Muriel Craigie on "The
 Glasgow Demonstration," Miss Muriel Matters 8.0

JUNE 11.
Bathgate—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss
 Muriel Matters 7.0
Newtongrange—Women's Labour League—
 Speaker, Miss Pressley Smith 7.30

JUNE 12.
Edinburgh—Society of Arts Hall, 117, George
 Street—Miss Muriel Matters on "Ibsen's Social
 Dramas and their Bearing on Modern Problems" 8.0

Election Fighting Fund Campaign.

JUNE 6.
Houghton-le-Spring—Seaham—Speaker, Miss
 St. John 7.30
 Fence Houses—Speaker, Mr. J. Alexander 7.30

JUNE 7.
Aberdeen—Speaker, Miss Foggo 11.0
Musselburgh—Speaker, Miss Pressley Smith 11.0

JUNE 8.
Bishop Auckland—Market Place—Speakers,
 Miss Margaret Robertson, Councillor B. C. Spoor 7.30

JUNE 9.
Bradford—Eldon Lane—Speakers, Miss Mar-
 garet Robertson, Councillor B. C. Spoor 7.30
Houghton-le-Spring—Speaker, Mrs. J. Alexander 7.0
 Silksworth—Speaker, Mrs. Lloyd 7.0

JUNE 10.
Bishop Auckland—Luholme—Speakers, Miss
 Margaret Robertson, Councillor B. C. Spoor 7.0

JUNE 11.
Spennymoor—Station Plain—Speakers, Miss
 Margaret Robertson, Councillor B. C. Spoor 7.30

JUNE 12.
Witton Park—Main Street—Speakers, Miss
 Margaret Robertson, Councillor B. C. Spoor 7.0

Items of Interest.

FABIAN SUMMER SCHOOL.
 The Fabian Society will hold its summer school
 this year at Barrow House, near Keswick, Cumber-
 land, from July 18th to September 12th. Full
 particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of
 the Fabian Summer School, 3, Clement's Inn,
 Strand, W.C.

PIONEER PLAYERS.
 The next performance organised by the Pioneer
 Players will take place on Sunday June 21st, at 8,
 and Monday, June 22nd, at 3, at the Little Theatre.
 Three plays will be given, "Idle Women" by
 Magdalene Ponsonby, "The Level Crossing" by
 Mrs. Herbert Cohen, and "Between Twelve and
 Three" by John N. Raphael. Subscriptions are
 10s. 6d., 5s., and 3s. All particulars from the Secre-
 tary, 139, Long Acre, W.C.

EXHIBITION OF WORK-GIRLS' CLUBS.
 Under the auspices of the National Organisation of
 Girls' Clubs, an exhibition of girls' trade and club
 work is to be held on Wednesday, June 10th, at the
 Duke Street Hall, Manchester Square. It will be
 opened by the Duchess of Albany, and Bishop Boyd-
 Carpenter will preside at the ceremony.
 The idea of the organisers is to show what working-
 girls are producing at their clubs as a form of
 recreation, and also what they are doing as wage
 earners. The National Organisation is aiming at
 raising the standard of girls as industrial workers,
 and is anxious to enlist the sympathy of the public.
 Many of the girls have no other evening resort after
 their day's work, and these clubs are quite as
 important on their social as on their industrial side.

POLICE DUTIES FOR WOMEN.
 The Manchester Watch Committee passed the
 following resolution on May 28th:—
 "That the Chief Constable be authorised to make
 a greater use in the future than in the past of
 women for the purpose of making enquiries and
 assisting generally in carrying out police duties in
 regard to women; also in connection with the super-
 vision of women's lodging houses; and that the Chief
 Constable be empowered to employ additional women
 temporarily, as occasion requires, on the strength
 of the force."

HONOUR FOR SWEDISH WOMAN WRITER.
 Dr. Selma Lagerloef, the well-known Swedish
 writer, has been elected a member of the Swedish
 Academy, being the first woman to receive that
 honour. Dr. Lagerloef was for some time a school
 teacher, taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy
 during the Linnaeus Jubilee at Upsala University
 in 1907. In 1909 she received the Nobel Prize for
 literature, and some years afterwards began to
 devote herself entirely to literary work.

SUCCESS OF WAITRESSES' UNION.
 Although established only a few months, the
 National Association of Waitresses and Barmaids
 has already achieved an important success in se-
 curing the practical abolition of the system of
 deducting a sum from wages to cover the cost of
 such breakages as may occur in the course of the
 girls' duties.

SUFFRAGE AND THE CINEMATOGRAPH.
 We learn that the moving picture houses in Lou-
 isiana find the Suffrage speakers such a drawing
 card that they are begging for more.

A FASHION NOTE.
 "It is not that it is not good to see a woman
 looking her best, in the prettiest that her purse can
 afford," writes Mrs. Ethel Forbes in *The Baptist*
Times. "It is the degree beyond that which is fatal."

Coming Events.

ETHICAL CHURCH, Queen's Road, W.—June
 7th. 11 a.m., Dr. Stanton Coit, "Elizabeth
 Fry"; 7 p.m., Mr. H. J. Bridges, "Socrates in
 Modern Life."

**NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR
 WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE**.—Tuesday, June 9th,
 at 3 p.m., New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions
 Arcade, Knightsbridge. Miss S. R. Perkins,
 "The Barmaids' Employment." Chair, Mrs.
 Cavendish Bentinck.

SUFFRAGE SUMMER SCHOOL, University
 Hall, St. Andrews, Scotland.—11th August to
 8th September, 35s. a week. Board, lodging,
 lectures, and practical work. Under the auspices
 of the Scottish Federation of Women's Suffrage
 Societies. For details apply to Miss Alice Crompton,
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 privileges of the Club for the time being.
 For further information apply to the Secretary.

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 Engravings and Etchings. List sent.—Miss Cox-
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HUMOROUS SUFFRAGE RECITATION.—"SHOWIN'
 SAMUEL." (Post free, 4d.) By Author of "A
 Coat with Mrs. Chicky."—Apply, Miss Glover, c/o
 Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Asso-
 ciation, 48, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

MISS NELLIE HORNE, Lecturer on Voice Pro-
 duction, Conductor of Speakers' Classes, Summer
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 &c.). Elocution in all its branches. Classes or
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LADY HELP wanted, to share work of small board-
 ing house for gentlemen; proprietress does all
 the cooking and downstairs rooms; wants lady to
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 salary, plenty of free time.—Apply, Mrs. Gertrude
 Greenwood, 291, Hagley-rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham.

THE GLASGOW SOCIETY wishes an experienced
 Organiser (lady).—Apply, by letter, stating ex-
 perience and salary expected, to the Secretary,
 Women's Suffrage Offices, 202, Hope-st., Glasgow.

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"SOCIAL CHAOS, AND THE WAY OUT," by Alfred
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 vital interest to all who are fighting for the freedom
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THE KING ALFRED SCHOOL SOCIETY. The
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